

9602492

**CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

PG: 84-6

Property Name: Edelen House (Bailey Plantation) Survey Number: PG:84-23-6Property Address: Floral Park Drive and Piscataway RoadProject: Villages of Piscataway development Agency: COESite visit by MHT Staff: no X yes Name Elizabeth Hannold Date 1994District Name: Piscataway Village Survey Number: PG:84-23 Listed X Eligible MHT determination 9/25/96, boundaries need study CommentCriteria: A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G NoneThe resource X contributes/ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:X Location Design X Setting Materials Workmanship X Feeling X Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the information prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin and presented in Phase I Archeological and Phase II Architectural Investigations for the Villages at Piscataway, Prince George's County, Maryland, the Edelen House is eligible for the National Register as a contributing resource in the eligible Piscataway Village Historic District. The historic Edelen House, standing on a knoll overlooking agricultural fields and Piscataway Village, is a significant component of the historic district. Views of the property have framed and defined the approach to the village from the east and north since the 18th century. Piscataway Village meets National Register Criterion A, for its association with the development of early towns in Prince George's County during the 18th Century and its evolution as a rural crossroads village during the 19th centuries and early 20th centuries and meets Criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity representing the distinctive characteristics of late 18th through early 20th century residential, commercial, and religious architecture in a rural village layout.

The Edelen House is the main house for a farmstead consisting of 20 buildings--known from the 1930s to present day as the Bailey Plantation. Of these 20 buildings, only the Edelen House and its springhouse appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The other agricultural buildings, sheds and tenant houses are either of too recent construction or are too deteriorated to contribute. The Edelen House and springhouse together with the fields to the front of the house extending to the road are included in the eligible Piscataway Village Historic District.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Project file, R. Christopher Goodwin Report (see above), Piscataway Village Rural Conservation Study (Part I & II)

Prepared by: Deborah Whelan & Katherine Grandine (RCGA) (1996 form), PG County M-NCPPC staffElizabeth Hannold

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

September 25, 1996

Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

Peter G. Kuntz
Reviewer, NR program

9/30/96
Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
<input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
<input type="checkbox"/> Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Period (<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic)	

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence
<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/> Political
<input type="checkbox"/> Demographic
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Technology
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
<input type="checkbox"/> Government/Law
<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Educational/Cultural
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: BuildingsHistoric Environment: Rural, villageHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic-single family dwelling & outbuildingKnown Design Source: na

The property does not meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register. Constructed c. 1830 by the Edelen family, the original side hall, double pile, frame dwelling was substantially expanded and altered by the Bailey family, starting in 1937. The house was completely transformed by the addition of brick cladding, hips, wings, and two-story portico to a vernacular version of the Colonial Revival style. Thus, the house and 20th century farm buildings do not adequately represent the 19th century history of the property to warrant individual listing under Criteria A, B, or C. Based on the available information, there is no reason to think the property would be individually eligible under Criteria A, B or C for the 20th century. The house in its present form is not a particularly good example in Prince Georges County, which does have a number of other fine colonial revival "estates" dating from the 1920s through 1940s.

Significant archeological sites relating to the property may be present. Phase II archeology has not been completed at this time.

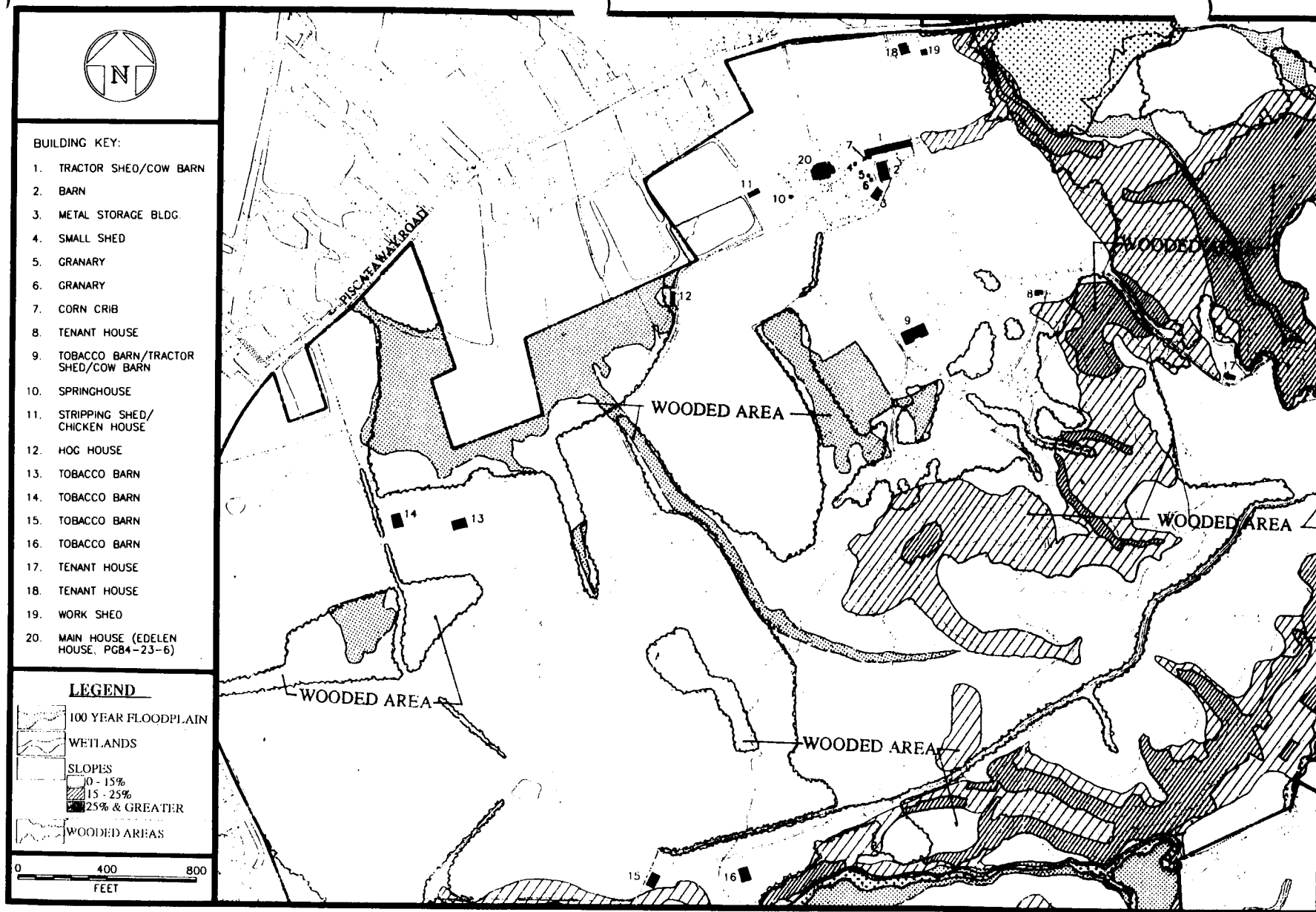


Figure 17. Villages at Piscataway property illustrating structures on the property

Edellen House PG84-23-6 PG: 84-6

Capsule Summary

The Edelen House is located on the property commonly known as the Bailey Plantation, a 878-acre former tobacco and cattle farm in southern Prince George's County. The property is located south of the intersection of Floral Park and Piscataway Roads; it is bounded by Livingston Road on the west, by Floral Park Road on the north, and by Danville Road on the east. The property includes the main house, three tenant houses, and sixteen outbuildings or agricultural buildings. The Edelen House consists of a center section that originally was built ca. 1830 as a wooden-frame, two-and-one-half story, side-hall, double-parlor planter's house as reflected in some of the interior finishes of the center block. During the late 1930s, during the Bailey period of ownership, it was transformed to its current appearance of a five-part brick house with two-story portico. The Edelen House is already included in the Maryland Historic Sites Inventory and is designated an Historic Site (PG84-23-6) under the *Historic Sites and Districts Plan*, the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Prince George's County.

The agricultural structures date from the mid-twentieth century and are all associated with the cattle and tobacco farm operated by Wendell Bailey from 1937 to 1989. The exact dates of construction are unknown. Several of the tenant houses and agricultural structures are in poor condition and lack integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

The Edelen House and its associated springhouse meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as contributing elements to the eligible Piscataway Village Historic District (PG:84-23). The house is an example of Colonial Revival architecture and illustrates the trend of estate houses in Prince George's County during the 1930s. The tenant houses and agricultural buildings located on the Bailey Plantation do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to their poor condition and/or recent dates of construction.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. PG84-6

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Edelen House (preferred)

and/or common Bailey Plantation

2. Location

street & number 2401 Floral Park Road not for publication

city, town Piscataway X vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u>X</u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational <u>X</u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment <u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government <u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial <u> </u> transportation
	<u>X</u> not applicable	<u>X</u> no	<u> </u> military <u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Bailey's Corporation c/o The Associated Companies

street & number 7979 Old Georgetown Road, 8th floor telephone no.:

city, town Bethesda, Maryland state and zip code 20814

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 6882

street & number Main Street folio 935

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title see continuation sheet

date federal state county local

 repository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. PG84-6

Condition

☐ excellent

☒ good

☐ fair

☒ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

see continuation sheets

8. Significance

Survey No. PG84-6

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1830; 1937-1941 **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

see continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG84-6

see continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Piscataway MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<div>Zone</div>	<div>Easting</div>	<div>Northing</div>
C			
E			
G			

B	<div>Zone</div>	<div>Easting</div>	<div>Northing</div>
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The exact boundaries of the historic property should be established during the National Register documentation of the historic village of Piscataway

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah C. Whelan & Katherine E. Grandine/architectural historiansorganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date May 1996street & number 337 East Third Street telephone (301) 694-0428city or town Frederick state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

Representation in Existing Surveys

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (state)
September 1985
Maryland Historical Trust
Crownsville, Maryland

Historic Sites and District Plan
June 1992
Historic Preservation Section, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Summary

The Edelen House is located on the property commonly known as the Bailey Plantation, a 878-acre former tobacco and cattle farm in southern Prince George's County. The property is located south of the intersection of Floral Park and Piscataway Roads; it is bounded by Livingston Road on the west, by Floral Park Road on the north, and by Danville Road on the east. The property includes wooded slopes, agricultural fields, dirt farm roads, the main house, three tenant houses, and sixteen outbuildings or agricultural buildings. The main cluster of buildings includes the main house, known as the Edelen House, a springhouse, a tractor shed, barn, and miscellaneous small farm structures. The Edelen House is visible from Floral Park and Piscataway Roads and is a prominent local landmark. The Edelen House consists of a center section that originally was built ca. 1830 as a wooden-frame, two-and-one-half story, side-hall, double-parlor planter's house. In the late 1930s, during the Bailey period of ownership, it was transformed to its current appearance of a five-part brick house with two-story portico. The Edelen House is already included in the Maryland Historic Sites Inventory and is designated an Historic Site (PG84-23-6) under the *Historic Sites and Districts Plan*, the Master Plan for Historic Preservation in Prince George's County. The property is adjacent to the village of Piscataway, a tobacco port town established in the eighteenth century that evolved into a small crossroads rural village during the nineteenth century.

The Edelen House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association from the Bailey period of tenure (1937 - 1989). The only portion of the house that represents the Edelen period (mid-eighteenth century - 1886) is the interior of the center block, which retains only integrity of materials and design from its construction ca. 1830. The agricultural structures date from the mid-twentieth century and are all associated with the cattle and tobacco farm operated by Wendell Bailey from 1937 to 1989. The exact dates of construction are unknown. Several of the tenant houses and agricultural structures are in poor condition and lack integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

Description

Domestic Buildings

Main House (20) [Edelen House (PG84-23-6)]. The Edelen House is located at the northern edge of the property, near the intersection of Piscataway and Floral Park Roads. The house, which is located on a slight rise, is a prominent visual landmark visible from Piscataway and is framed by cleared fields in front of the house. A driveway near the intersection leads along a straight axis toward the center of the house, then circles around the rear of the house. This driveway circle is filled with trees and shrubs.

The house is a five-part structure, consisting of a center block constructed ca. 1830 with two end sections, connected by hyphens, constructed during the late 1930s. The center block is two-and-one-half stories tall, three bays wide, two bays deep, and side-gabled. The center block is constructed of wooden frame. The two end sections are two stories tall, two bays wide, four bays deep, and front-gabled. The connecting hyphens are one-story. The house is clad in common bond brick. A row of vertical stretchers marks the watertable. The hyphens are clad in bricks set diagonally, creating a chevron pattern.

The center block includes the primary entrance which is located off-center in the first bay of the main (north) facade. The doorway incorporates a six-panel door with a three-light transom. Brick steps lead to the doorway. Above the doorway is an arched pattern in the brick formed by brick headers and filled with brick chevrons. The windows are tall, nine-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden-sash units. The main facade

is sheltered by a two-story, three-bay portico, with a flat roof, wide, plain frieze, and molded cornice supported by square pillars.

The steeply-pitched gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It incorporates three gable dormers on the north and south elevations. The dormers have enclosed pediments with molded cornices and wooden siding infilling the triangular pediments. The windows are double-hung, three-over-one-light, wooden-sash units. Double exterior brick chimneys rise along the exterior of the west gable wall of the main block. The chimneys are connected by a brick pent at the second story. The east elevation includes two windows on the second floor and attic levels.

A one-story screened porch spans the rear elevations of the main block and the hyphens. The porch incorporates a flat roof, low brick wall, and wooden posts. Brick steps lead to the doorway located in the center of the porch.

The west wing includes three entries: the end bay on the west elevation; a one-story, one-bay, gable extension on the south elevation; and an entry on the east wall that leads to the screened porch. The west elevation features four, gabled, wall dormers. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The gable ends incorporate boxed cornice returns. The second floor windows on the gable ends are double casement units; the other windows are six-over-six-light, wooden-sash units. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge.

The east wing includes two entries: one on the south elevation and a second on the east elevation. The south elevation is at grade level, while the east elevation is reached by a set of steps. The east elevation includes two wall dormers in the center of the elevation. The west elevation includes a single wall dormer. The windows are six-over-six-light, wooden-sash units.

The interior of the main block is organized in a side-hall, double-pile plan. The front entrance opens into a hallway approximately ten ft wide. A stairway consisting of an open well with a two-run flight of stairs occupies the width of the rear of the hallway. The stairway incorporates a newel post, plain balusters, a curved handrail, and ornamental brackets along the sides of the risers. A door under the second run of steps leads to the outside. Two rooms of approximately equal size are located west of the hallway. The rooms each feature fireplaces with identical mantels along the west wall. The mantels incorporate rectangular openings framed by attenuated side columns supporting a simple mantel shelf, plain frieze, and blocks with inset ovals immediately above each column. A wide doorway of double, six-panel doors is located between the rooms. The south room has a doorway on the west wall, next to the fireplace, that formerly led to the outside but now leads to the hyphen addition. The doorways and windows throughout the first floor feature six-inch molding with bull's eye corner blocks. The baseboards are plain, six-inch boards. The floorboards are of various sizes, ranging between five and six inches. The interior finishes date from the first half of the nineteenth century.

The second floor includes three rooms and a stair hall. Two large rooms are located along the west wall and a smaller room is located at the north end of the stair hall. The west rooms have fireplaces along the west wall. The doorways and windows feature the same trim as those on the first floor. The attic level also includes three rooms of approximately the same dimensions as those on the second floor. The attic level is devoid of trim or other decorative detailing. The center block of the house has never been updated with plumbing or heating equipment.

The side wings are completely separate living quarters. The west wing includes a living room and kitchen on the ground floor. The hyphen connecting the west wing to the center block is incorporated into the floor plan as a hallway/pantry. A doorway in the hyphen leads to the center block; this is the only internal connection between the center block and the wings. The second floor of the west wing includes two bedrooms and a bath. The interior finishes date from the mid-twentieth century.

The east wing also includes a living room and kitchen on the ground floor. The hyphen between the east wing and the main block serves as a small room off of the kitchen, but it does not include a doorway leading into the main block. The kitchen is located a few steps above the living room level due to the slope of the ground. The second floor includes two bedrooms and a bathroom. The east wing was used as a garage and for storage until the 1970s. (Beth Parker, personal communication, May 25, 1995). The interior finishes date from the 1970s.

Springhouse (10). The springhouse, constructed during the late 1930s, is located southwest of the main house near the circular driveway that loops behind the rear of the house. The building is constructed of common bond brick and is set below grade. The side-gabled roof is clad in composition roll and features boxed cornice returns. The single opening is a doorway located off-center on the east elevation. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, wooden-frame portico. Concrete steps with curved brick retaining walls lead to the entrance. The springhouse is currently unused.

Tenant House (8). This tenant house, constructed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, is located southeast of the main house along a farm road that leads up a slope to fields east of the house. The house is abandoned and is in poor condition. The interior was inaccessible during the field survey. The building is two bays wide and one bay deep. The house consists of two, two-story, side-gabled sections. The two sections are aligned on the front elevation, giving the appearance of a single structure; however, the rear elevation reveals two separate sections. The west section is deeper than the east section, while the east section is wider than the west section. The east section is two bays wide on the ground floor and one bay wide on the second floor. The west section is one bay wide.

The house is constructed of wooden frame. A portion of the foundation visible on the west elevation consists of a rotting wood sill set directly on the ground. The house is clad in wooden weatherboard siding. The wood siding is covered with synthetic cladding on the west and north elevations. The roof of the west section is covered with tar paper; the east section roof is clad with tar paper on the north slope and with composition roll on the south slope. The windows are six-over-six light, wooded-sash units set in plain surrounds. The entrance is located off-center on the north elevation.

Tenant House (17). This tenant house, constructed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, is located southeast of the main house along a farm road that leads through the southeast fields. It is isolated from other buildings on the property and lies in ruins. It originally was a two-story, three-bay wide, one-bay deep, side-gable, wooden-frame house. A one-story shed roof extension was located on the east end. The house was supported on brick piers and wooden sills. The sills display ax marks, while the floor joists are circular-sawn boards. The house is clad with flush horizontal wooden boards, approximately six in. wide, covered with brick-patterned synthetic cladding. A narrow brick chimney rises from the exterior east end; the west end incorporates an interior chimney stack. The west flue leads to an opening for a stovepipe; there is no evidence of a hearth. The remaining windows are six-over-six-light, wooden-sash units. Portions of the roof and the second floor have collapsed. Window units and portions of exterior walls are missing.

Tenant House (18). The third tenant house, probably constructed between the 1930s and the 1950s, is located northeast of the main house, adjacent to Floral Park Road. It is a one-story, side-gabled house. The main block is constructed of concrete block and incorporates a four-bay porch under the principal roof. A wooden-frame addition extends from the north wall. The main portion of the house is three bays wide and includes a central brick chimney. A second brick chimney rises between the main block and the frame addition. The windows are six-over-six light, wooden-sash units.

Work Shed (19). The work shed, probably constructed between the 1930s and the 1950s, is located immediately southeast of tenant house #18. It is a one-story, wooden-frame, side-gabled structure. The front elevation is three bays wide; the other elevations are blank. The gable roof incorporates exposed rafter ends and is clad with metal panels. The exterior walls are board-and-batten wood siding. The doorway is located off-center and includes a plain, flush wooden door. The windows are one-over-one-light, wooden-sash units. A brick chimney stack rises along the south gable end wall.

Agricultural Buildings

Tractor Shed/Cow Barn (1). The tractor shed/cow barn, constructed between 1937 and 1989, is located east of the main house in a cluster of agricultural buildings. It is a long, low building, 13 bays wide, constructed of wood and covered by a raised-seam metal shed roof. The vertical supports consist of poles, similar to segments of telephone poles; the horizontal beams are circular sawn. The south elevation is open. The other elevations are clad in flush vertical siding of irregular sizes. The five west bays are taller than the east section and house machinery. The eastern five bays shelter cattle feeding troughs. The structure dates from the Bailey period of ownership, the mid-twentieth century. It is in moderately poor condition, with portions of the vertical supports rotting and the roof sagging.

Barn (2). Barn #2 is a wooden-frame hay barn located east of the main house in a cluster of agricultural buildings. The mid-twentieth century barn is constructed of vertical pole supports and circular-sawn horizontal beams. The walls are clad in vertical siding. The gable roof has a low pitch, with a longer slope on the south side of the ridge. The roof is clad with corrugated metal panels; portions of the roofing are missing. The west elevation includes three, vertical-wooden-board, double doors. The north elevation includes one double door entry. The southeast corner of the barn opens into a penned area.

Metal Storage Building (3). Building 3 is a pre-fabricated metal storage building erected in 1973 (Mr. Underwood, personal communication, 25 May 1995).

Shed (4). This mid-twentieth century structure is located east of the main house. Its original purpose is uncertain; it may have functioned as a meat house (Mr. Underwood, personal communication, 25 May 1995). The building is constructed of wooden frame and is clad in flush horizontal siding. The building is one bay wide, with a single vertical board door on the south elevation. The side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt roll. The gable ends feature boxed cornice returns and corner boards.

Granaries (5 and 6). These twentieth century structures are prefabricated, round, metal granaries with a peaked circular roofs. They are located east of the main house in a cluster of agricultural buildings.

Corncrib (7). The twentieth century corncrib also is located east of the main house in a cluster of agricultural buildings. It is a round metal frame structure clad in wire mesh. The round, flat roof has exposed wooden rafters and is topped by a wooden shed-roofed chute.

Tobacco Barn/Tractor Shed/Cow Barn (9). This structure is located south of the main house and is isolated from other agricultural buildings. The structure consists of a center tobacco barn with sheds on the side elevations. The west shed is used to store farm equipment and hay; the east shed was a cow barn. The side sheds extend beyond the edge of the tobacco barn's south wall. All of the structure's boards are circular sawn. It was constructed during Wendell Bailey's ownership of the property (1937 - 1989) (Mr. Underwood, personal communication, 25 May 1995).

The center tobacco barn is typical of tobacco barns built during the twentieth century in southern Maryland. It measures approximately 36 ft by 40 ft and is constructed of wood frame and clad in vertical board siding. The gable roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The vertical framing posts are located at 4 ft intervals and supported on cement piers. The exterior walls also are supported by a cement foundation. The gable ends include double doors that open into the wide, center aisle. Drying racks are suspended from the framing.

The west shed is approximately 36 ft by 48 ft. It is constructed of wooden frame and clad with horizontal weatherboard siding. Vertical poles support the corrugated metal shed roof. The interior is open and includes three bays formed by a single row of vertical posts. The west side is open.

The east shed is similar to its western counterpart in shape and materials. The southeastern corner is open. A cattle feeding trough lines the long interior wall.

Stripping Shed/Chicken House (11). The twentieth-century stripping shed/chicken house is located west of the main house near a farm road that leads to the southwest fields on the property. It was built as a tobacco stripping shed and was converted into a chicken house after tobacco cultivation on the property stopped during the 1970s. It currently is vacant. Stripping tobacco is a step in the process of preparing tobacco for market. During the nineteenth century, stripping was commonly done in the same barn where the tobacco hung and dried, but during the twentieth century, stripping typically was done in separate buildings. Stripping sheds typically are low, one-story buildings without windows.

The building is a one-story, side-gabled structure constructed of wood frame. A concrete foundation supports the building. The exterior of the wall is clad in brick-patterned composition roll; flush horizontal wood siding lies underneath the composition roll. The gable roof is covered with tar paper and composition roll. Double vertical board-and-batten doors open are located on the south elevation. A single small window is located on the rear (north) elevation. An interior concrete block chimney rises from the east end of the building. The building is in poor condition.

Hog House (12). The twentieth-century hog house is located southwest of the main house along a farm road that leads to the southwest fields on the property. The hog house is a long, low, wooden-frame structure that currently is overgrown and vacant. The building is clad with uneven horizontal weatherboard siding and topped by a rusting standing-seam metal gable roof. Small windows are located on the east elevation. The building is in poor condition.

Tobacco Barns (13, 14, 15, and 16). These four tobacco barns are identical and are typical of mid twentieth-century tobacco barns in southern Maryland. Barns 13 and 14 are located southwest of the main house in isolated fields. Barns 15 and 16 are located in isolated fields south of the main house.

The barns measure 36 ft by 60 ft. The wide, double-door entrances are located in the gable ends. These lead to the 12 ft-wide center aisle. The vertical post supports are located at 4 ft intervals. The posts

lining the center aisle are supported by concrete piers; the exterior walls are supported by a concrete wall foundation. The framing system incorporates horizontal drying poles. The building is clad with vertical boards that can be pulled out at the bottom to provide greater circulation during the tobacco drying process. Corrugated metal panels cover the roof. Each barn has some deteriorated sections where exterior cladding is missing. These barns are of recent construction; two may be replacements for older barns that were demolished by a storm in 1980 (Mr. Underwood, personal communication, 25 May 1995).

Summary

The Edelen House was constructed ca. 1830 by Joseph Edelen and was the residence of his son, Dr. Horace Edelen, until Dr. Edelen's death in 1882. The house was a wooden-frame, two-and-one-half story, side-hall and double-parlor house that incorporated interior detailing from the popular Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles. The Edelen family were longtime residents of Piscataway, a rural village in southern Prince George's County. The Edelen House is located at the western edge of Piscataway Village. Horace Edelen's grew tobacco and grains on his 438-acre property. In 1926, Horace Edelen's tract and other adjacent properties totaling 917 acres were sold to the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company, which in turn sold the property to David Bailey, one of the company shareholders, in 1930. In 1937, the property passed to David Bailey's son Wendell. Wendell Bailey owned the property until 1989. He operated a tobacco and cattle farm on the property. The farm was tilled primarily by tenants who lived in various tenant houses on the property. Wendell Bailey and his wife Eleanor used the property primarily as a weekend residence. During the late 1930s, the Baileys greatly expanded the old Edelen House, transforming it into a five-part brick house with a monumental portico. The agricultural buildings on the property all date from the Bailey period of ownership. The house has been a visual landmark in the village of Piscataway for many years.

Historic Contexts

Prince George's County

Contact and Settlement Period 1570-1750. Maryland's extensive number of waterways encouraged a dispersed settlement pattern. The Patuxent and Potomac Rivers and their tributaries served as the most important transportation routes for Prince George's County during the seventeenth century. By the end of the seventeenth century, settlements extended beyond the navigable portions of the rivers. In response to this expanded settlement, the Maryland Assembly created a new county in 1696 from portions of Charles and Calvert Counties. Its name honored both Saint George and Prince George of Denmark, husband to Princess Anne. The number of taxable persons in the new county numbered 658; 514 were from Calvert County and 144 from Charles County. Approximately 500 patents existed in the new county by 1696 (Virta et al. 1990:55-57; Heinton 1972:4; Wesler et al. 1981).

The increasing European population of Prince George's County pressured the indigenous tribes, such as the Piscataway, to move out of the colony. When white settlements surrounded the Piscataways' reserved lands during the late seventeenth century, minor skirmishes developed. Although the Maryland Assembly tried to intercede, the Piscataway withdrew from the colony and moved into Pennsylvania by 1738. After that date, Europeans completely dominated southern Maryland (Heinton 1972:27-36).

A 1683 act of the Maryland Assembly formally established several towns, among them Charles Town, the original county seat (Greene 1946:11; Heinton 1972:21; Lawrence 1978:7). River towns served as tobacco inspection ports and as locations for ship builders.

Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815. Maryland colonists readily adopted the tobacco culture of Virginia. Tobacco was the chief export of Prince George's County, as well as the major form of currency in the colony. The volatility of the tobacco market caused the counties on the Eastern Shore to turn to the production of wheat during the eighteenth century. However, the rich soils, cheap labor, and higher prices

for tobacco on the Western Shore insured the continuation of Prince George's tobacco production. Prince George's County became the leading producer of tobacco in Maryland (Watson 1962:23; Wesler et al. 1981).

Tobacco production required large amounts of land and labor. The extensive land patents issued by the colony suited the planter who wished to produce a yearly tobacco crop. Labor was provided by indentured servants and slaves. At first, those who completed their terms of indenture purchased their own farms. However, by the late eighteenth century, land had become both expensive and scarce; newly freed indentured servants moved from Prince George's County to new lands opening in the west. Tobacco planters increasingly turned to slave labor; by 1790, slaves comprised 52 per cent of the county's population (Wesler et al. 1981).

During the eighteenth century, the government made an effort to establish towns. In 1706, the General Assembly of Maryland colony enacted legislation to foster trade. It re-established Charles Towne and established the port towns of Queen Anne, Nottingham, Mill Town, Marlborough (renamed Upper Marlboro), and Aire at Broad Creek. In 1707, the Town of Piscataway was established on approximately 50 acres of land on the south side of Piscataway Creek. Upper Marlboro grew the most rapidly. In 1721, the County Court was moved to Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC 1992:50).

In 1747, the Colonial Assembly initiated a tobacco inspection system that required the inspection of tobacco at government-regulated warehouses in designated port towns. Designated port towns included Bladensburg, Upper Marlboro, Nottingham, Aire at Broad Creek, Queen Anne, and Piscataway. By the late 1700s, Bladensburg was the largest tobacco port in Prince George's County, but Piscataway served as a regional commercial center. Representatives of firms from Scotland established stores in Piscataway. By 1798, the village contained approximately 21 dwellings, 6 storehouses, a ball room, a counting room, 3 granaries, a school house, a bake house, and approximately 40 other small buildings. In addition, the village was linked to other port towns by a road network (King 1991:5).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870. During the antebellum period, Prince George's County remained the largest producer of tobacco in Maryland. During this period, slaves provided the labor force, and the county's black population continued to outnumber the white population.

Development of adequate transportation systems also was critical to Prince George's County's continued economic success. The Patuxent, Anacostia, and Potomac Rivers served as important routes for shipping products. Steamboat service, inaugurated in the early nineteenth century, facilitated passenger transportation and linked the region to Baltimore (Watson 1962:31).

The continuing need for good overland transportation prompted turnpike construction in northern Prince George's County during the first half of the nineteenth century (Greene 1946:9); the development of railroad lines followed within a few years. By 1832, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad reached Bladensburg; it later was extended into Washington (Watson 1962:34). The Baltimore and Potomac (B&P) Railroad crossed the eastern and southern sections of the county by the 1850s, but by-passed Piscataway Village (Lawrence 1878:8; Watson 1962:34). Though villages and towns developed at crossings of county roads and along the railroad lines, these transportation improvements did not alter the essentially rural character of the southern portion of the county.

Tobacco remained the primary crop in Prince George's County during the nineteenth century. In 1840, county farmers produced 37 per cent of the tobacco grown in the state of Maryland (Wesler et al. 1981:141). By 1860, Prince George's County farmers produced over 13 million pounds of tobacco, a

quantity larger than that produced in any other county in the Union (Lawrence 1878:8). Corn, rye, wheat, and oats also became staple crops. The sale of sheep and swine also constituted major components of the county's agricultural output (Wesler et al. 1981:147, 149).

Planters became interested in incorporating new scientific farming practices, prompting the establishment in 1817 of the first county agricultural society in Maryland. In 1858, the nation's first agricultural research center (now University of Maryland at College Park) was established. With the passage of the Land-Grant Act in 1862, the college received Federal funds for its support (Education Research Service 1956).

Piscataway remained a rural village during this time (Figure 5). The village remained a tobacco inspection station until 1816. In 1816, the state established the primary tobacco inspection station in Baltimore. Tobacco inspection dwindled at Piscataway Village. In 1858, the state tobacco warehouse was sold to a private owner (King and Rivers 1995:4)

The Civil War profoundly altered the social and economic fabric of Prince George's County. Although Maryland did not secede from the Union, most residents of Prince George's County strongly supported the Southern cause. An important line of Southern communication ran through Upper Marlboro and along the Potomac River (Watson 1962:42). As a result, the county was occupied by Federal troops throughout the war.

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930. The Civil War brought drastic changes to the tobacco-based economy. The emancipation of slaves led to a severe labor shortage that markedly increased the cost of producing tobacco (Scharf 1892:113). In 1870, Prince George's tobacco production reached only three million and half pounds, approximately one-quarter of the 1860 crop production level (Wesler et al. 1981:142). Impoverished landowners were forced to sell portions of their real and personal property in order to survive financially. Many former slaves migrated from Prince George's County to the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington, D.C.

Two new approaches to farming developed as a result of emancipation: tenancy and truck-farming. In the most common form of tenancy, landowners furnished land, a dwelling, a horse team, and all necessary implements for working crops; in exchange, landowners received two-thirds of the crop produced (Scharf 1892:124). Truck or truck-patch farming also became common, particularly in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and along railroad lines. Small farmers produced fruit, wheat, corn, rye, and, later, dairy products for nearby urban markets (Scharf 1892:124, 141).

Between the Civil War and 1900, the number of farms in Prince George's County doubled, but their size decreased markedly (Virta et al. 1990:60). Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Prince George's County remained primarily rural (Figure 6). The southern portion of the county remained primarily devoted to tobacco production. Tobacco production never reached the 1860 peak, but remained between 3.5 and 5.5 million pounds per year between 1890 and 1920. In 1930, tobacco production reached nearly 6 million pounds.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the state of Maryland made concerted efforts to improve its road network. In 1920, there 103,000 motorists in Maryland; the number had risen to 320,000 by 1929. In 1927, the first section of Crain Highway (U.S. 301) was constructed. Intended to connect Baltimore with southern Maryland, the first road section stretched from Dorr's Corner near Upper Marlboro to TB, a total of 31 miles (State Roads Commission 1958:70, 72; Bowie 1947:xii). The county's improved road network, combined

with its proximity to Washington, D.C., made Prince George's County an appealing location for country estates. Wealthy individuals built estate houses, or remodeled older houses, as country retreats and in some cases operated farms.

Modern Period 1930-Present. During recent decades, development in Prince George's County has reflected two opposite trends: suburbanization versus agriculture. The county has become increasingly suburban, while agricultural activity has diminished. During the 1940s and 1950s, Prince George's County continued to be the largest tobacco producer in the state of Maryland (Greene 1946:10). Its tobacco farms were located in the southern portion of the county. In addition to tobacco, county farmers produced corn and livestock to supplement their income.

Southern Prince George's County remained primarily rural until after World War II. The increasing popularity of the automobile encouraged the spread of the suburbs beyond the railroad lines. Highway construction and expansion, such as the continuation and widening of Crain Highway (U.S. 301), altered land use by promoting strip development and subdividing nineteenth-century crossroads communities (State Roads Commission 1958:73).

Suburban growth in Prince George's County has accelerated since the end of World War II. Increasing numbers of subdivisions, government installations, and major expressways within the Washington metropolitan area have changed Prince George's County from an agricultural to an urban/suburban area. By 1988, Prince George's County had become one of the most heavily populated jurisdictions in the state of Maryland, with a population almost as large as that of Baltimore City.

Early Towns

Piscataway Village is located just north of the Bailey Plantation. The village initially was established in 1707. Although nothing remains from the original eighteenth-century settlement, Piscataway Village is the only remaining hamlet in Prince George's County that retains its rural village form; other historic villages have been enlarged through the growth of the suburbs (King 1991).

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the colonial government passed legislation to encourage town development. In 1706, the General Assembly re-established Charles Towne and established the port towns of Queen Anne, Nottingham, Mill Town, Marlborough (renamed Upper Marlboro), and Aire at Broad Creek. In 1707, the Town of Piscataway was established. Bladensburg was established in 1742. In 1747, the Colonial Assembly initiated a tobacco inspection system that required inspection of tobacco at government-regulated warehouses in designated port towns. Designated port towns included Bladensburg, Upper Marlboro, Nottingham, Aire at Broad Creek, Queen Anne, and Piscataway. By the late 1700s, Bladensburg was the largest tobacco port in Prince George's County.

During the late-eighteenth century, Piscataway served as a regional commercial center. By 1774, representatives of three Glasgow import firms established stores in Piscataway. The Revolutionary War interrupted international trade that had developed in the town, and the international connections were not resumed after the war. By 1798, the village contained approximately 21 dwellings, 6 storehouses, a ball room, a counting room, 3 granaries, a school house, a bake house, and approximately 40 other small buildings. In addition, the village was linked to other port towns by a road (King 1991:5). The historic road was called Piscataway Road and was located between Floral Park Road and Brandywine Road (M-NCPPC 1992: H-5). Floral Park Road, Piscataway Road, Livingston Road, and Danville Road are designated as

Scenic and/or Historic Roads under the county Subregion V Master Plan and Sectional Map Amendment (King and Rivers 1995:15).

During the nineteenth century, the fortunes of Piscataway Village waned. Changes in the state system of tobacco selling also affected the town's economy. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Baltimore became the site for the state inspection and warehouse system, reducing inspection warehouses in port towns to secondary status. In addition, the siltation of Piscataway Creek reduced the shipping capabilities of the port. In 1858, the state warehouse in Piscataway Village was sold to private hands (King 1991:7).

In 1860, approximately 125 people lived in Piscataway. Occupations of residents included: farmers, blacksmiths, physicians, carpenters, merchants, wheelwrights, hotel keepers, bar keepers, seamstresses, tailor, shoemaker, overseer, constable, trader, planter, farms hand, and laborers. Tax records indicated that there were 27 dwellings, 3 taverns, 3 storehouses, 1 blacksmith shop, and 1 mill in the village. The historic village core was the intersection of Floral Park and Piscataway Roads. Farmsteads, with their attendant agricultural outbuildings, surrounded the village (King 1991:7). The 1861 Martenet map (Figure 5) depicted the village and its surrounding agricultural acreage.

By 1900, Piscataway Village contained approximately 100 residents, including farmers, merchants, government employees, gardeners, physician, mail carrier, blacksmith, tobacco buyer, domestic, and laborer. Nineteen buildings were located in the town (King 1991:11). The village served as a local commercial center for surrounding farms.

Today Piscataway Village contains approximately 30 structures arranged in a linear pattern along Floral Park Road. The buildings range in ages from the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Twenty-three buildings are residences. All commercial buildings once associated with the village have been converted to residences.

Agricultural Heritage

Agriculture was the economic base of Prince George's County from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. During most of that period, Prince George's County led the state in tobacco production. In 1840, county farmers produced 37 per cent of tobacco grown in the state of Maryland. By 1860, Prince George's County farmers produced over 13 million pounds of tobacco, a quantity larger than that produced in any other county in the Union. The production of tobacco in the county declined after the Civil War; in 1870, only 3.5 million pounds of tobacco were produced. By 1880, 6.5 million pounds of tobacco were produced. Between 1890 and 1930, tobacco production averaged 4.5 million pounds (Wesler et al. 1981:141, 142, 148; Lawrence 1878:8).

During the late 1920s and 1930s, tobacco production increased in Prince George's County because of a rise in tobacco prices, particularly for the type of tobacco grown in southern Prince George's County. The tobacco grown in southern Maryland during the twentieth century was a special type (type 32) that had a special taste (Bowie 1947:x) and commanded a higher price at market, especially after Prince George's County adopted in 1938 the loose-leaf marketing system for tobacco sales. Although loose-leaf marketing was used widely in other states, Baltimore tobacco merchants retained the practice of selling hogsheads of tobacco from which samples were drawn. Selling tobacco in hogsheads tended to keep prices lower (Bowie 1947:ix-x).

Tobacco production is labor intensive, requiring approximately 200 hours of hand labor during the agricultural cycle. Labor intensive tasks include planting, cultivating, topping, cutting, hanging, stripping, and packing for market. Before the Civil War, slaves were the source of labor. After the Civil War, the practice of tenant farming evolved. During the twentieth century, one acre of land produced between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds of tobacco, particularly if the plants are not allowed to flower. If tobacco plants flower, they tend to produce fewer pounds of tobacco per acre (McGrath et al. 1992).

Agricultural production requires outbuildings to store tools, house livestock, and store produce. Often, these utilitarian buildings are constructed of impermanent materials, receive little maintenance, and have short life spans. One type of agricultural building that reflects tobacco production is the tobacco barn where tobacco is cured, stored, and processed for market. Tobacco barns typically contain curing racks with vertical posts and horizontal tier beams placed every four feet to support tobacco sticks; the exterior facade protects drying tobacco from the weather.

In Maryland, two types of tobacco barns have been identified during architectural survey of this building type in Calvert County. The older type of tobacco barn typically measures 24 x 40 feet, has a steeply pitched gable roof, is often surrounded by sheds, and may have horizontal wood sided walls. This type of tobacco barn has a distinctive pattern of openings. Wide doorways often are located on the long elevations with narrow doorways on the gable ends. The pattern of openings limited access by farm wagons and machinery (Orlando Ridout, MHT, personal communication May 1995).

During the late nineteenth century, the tobacco barn form changed. Later tobacco barns are taller and blockier. Wide doors appear in the gable ends and are accessible to wagon teams or machinery. Often this type of tobacco barn is longer than 40 feet and has vertical board siding that is hinged to allow air flow. After about 1885, all boards were machine cut and nailed with wire nails. During the twentieth century, the stripping process that once occurred in the barns began to be done in a separate location. Low, one-story stripping sheds were constructed as part of tobacco barns. Stripping sheds often have few windows, since direct sunlight distorts leaf color. Twentieth-century stripping sheds often were constructed of concrete blocks (Orlando Ridout, MHT, personal communication May 1995; McGrath et al. 1992).

After the Civil War, heat curing was introduced as a method to process tobacco. The new process required a new type of air-tight tobacco barn. Only four or five flue curing tobacco barns have been identified in Calvert County, even though a curing stove was invented and patented by a Calvert County resident (Orlando Ridout, MHT, personal communication May 1995).

Residential Architectural Styles

During the eighteenth century, impermanent wooden buildings characterized most structures built by the European colonists, whether small farmers or large planters. The most common type of Chesapeake house consisted of one room. The one-room form remained a prevalent housing type for African-Americans and tenant farmers through the nineteenth century. Larger houses often contained two to three rooms and were one-and-one-half story high. The houses typically had gable roofs and chimneys located on the exterior gable ends. As life in the colony became more stable, brick chimneys began to replace the earlier wattle and daub chimneys. Examples of this type of housing are extant from the eighteenth century (Upton 1982).

Housing constructed during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was patterned on previous housing stock, but often featured larger plans and conscious stylistic designs. Wood construction continued to predominate, but was replaced by more permanent materials, such as brick. Society was more stable and planters had more money to display wealth in house construction. Builders began to look at architectural styles fashionable among the very wealthy planters and in the large cities. The Federal Style was the dominant national American style from 1780 to 1820, though local examples were built until ca. 1840 (McAlester 1988:153,156). Federal architecture developed in the prosperous Eastern seaport cities, notably Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, as a refinement of the preceding Georgian style (McAlester 1988:158). The Greek Revival style, which was derived from an increased interest in classical buildings, was the predominant style of American residential architecture between 1830 and 1850, so much so that it came to be called the National Style (McAlester 1988:182). Greek Revival domestic architecture is characterized by gable or hipped roofs, wide bands of trim, porches with square or rounded columns, and doorways with rectangular transoms. Nationally popular architectural styles were transmitted by carpenter's guides and pattern books that helped to spread house designs and designs of specific elements. Prince George's County includes many examples of Federal, transitional Federal/Greek Revival, and Greek Revival residences (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission 1992:59).

During the early-twentieth century, as Washington, D.C., grew, Prince George's County became the site of the construction of country estates, both new houses and remodelings of older houses. The residents of these estates typically were wealthy individuals who desired a country seat in the vicinity of the nation's capital, and who were drawn by the rural landscape of Prince George's County. Most country estates were designed after colonial or early classical styles, and typically feature Colonial Revival or Classical Revival designs.

Site-Specific History

The Bailey Plantation is located south and east of historic Piscataway Village in southern Prince George's County. Historically, the surrounding area supported agriculture, especially tobacco farming. Piscataway evolved from an early tobacco port to a small crossroads community that provided some commercial and institutional services to the surrounding farmers. The rural economy and cultural character of the area did not change until after World War II, since the village was isolated from major roadways and urban population centers. The evolution of Fort Washington as a suburb of Washington, D.C. following World War II signalled the end of this isolation. Increased suburban residential and commercial development around the village and project area during the twentieth century has resulted in a decline in agriculture and a change in the area's rural nature (King 1991:45).

Bailey Property

The 878-acre property was owned by members of the Bailey family between 1930 and 1989. The property was assembled between 1913 and 1920 by William B. Morgan. The 1920-1923 Prince George's County assessment records showed that Morgan owned a total of 1,048 acres, including 306 tillable acres and 742 wooded acres. The total value of assessed improvements was \$2,875.00

In 1926, Morgan sold the property to the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company. The 1927 - 1930 Prince George's County assessment records showed the Maryland Tobacco Plantation Company with 917 acres, including 360 tillable acres and 557 wooded acres. Total value of improvements equalled \$4,300.00

In 1930, David Bailey acquired 703 acres from the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company (Prince George's County Land Records L359:396). Bailey, one of the investors in the tobacco company, used the land for tobacco production and the cattle raising (Greenhorne and O'Mara 1988:16; Mr. Underwood, personal communication 25 May 1995). The 1928 - 1932 Prince George's County assessment showed Bailey with 703 acres, 210 tillable acres and 493 wooded acres. The total value of improvements was \$4,300.00. In 1931, 214 additional acres were transferred to Bailey. In 1937, the farm was conveyed to Wendell, Robert, and David H. Bailey (Prince George's County Land Records L484:169). The 1937 - 1941 Prince George's County assessment records showed the 917 acres with improvements valued at \$15,650.00. Wendell Bailey and his wife Eleanor acquired full ownership of the land in 1963 (Prince George's County Land Records 2858:23). The tract shrank to 905 acres (Prince George's County Land Records 4709:703). In 1979, Wendell E. Bailey conveyed partial interest in what was by then an 891.326-acre tract to Joann Buckholz and Carol Bailey Cramer (Prince George's County Land Records 5204:809). In 1989, the property was sold again for real estate development.

The current property was assembled from four sets of nineteenth-century landholders: 438 acres from Horace Edelen heirs, 316 acres from Joseph B. Edelen heirs, 160 acres from Joseph Parker heirs, and one acre from Maria Turner (Figure 7). Each of these four holdings is discussed in the paragraphs below. Even after the property was assembled by one landowner, the acreage and improvements were recorded on county tax records as separate parcels.

Horace Edelen Property

The 438-acre Horace Edelen property was part of property assembled during the eighteenth century by Edward Edelen (1676-1756), the third son of Richard Edelen (1635-1694). Edward initially acquired acreage near present-day Piscataway Village through his marriage to Elizabeth Jenkins Jones, the propertied widow of Moses Jones. Edward augmented these holdings with further purchases. Apparently, Edward lived on his property near present-day Piscataway Village, since he willed this property to his eldest son James. In 1756, James inherited 200 acres of "Thomas Chance," 140 acres of "Little Ease," and 29 acres of "Littleworth" (Newman 1940:128;173-175). According to a map prepared by Kellock (1962), these tracts are in the vicinity of present-day Piscataway Village. "Littleworth" may actually be the location of Piscataway Village, since some deeds for town lots refer to this patent.

James Edelen (1710-1768) purchased additional land during his lifetime. He most likely maintained a primary residence on his property near Piscataway Village, since his landholdings were concentrated in the area. However, archival sources do not identify the exact location of the possible eighteenth-century dwelling on the property. In his will, James Edelen divided his estate among four sons: Edward (1747-1811), Samuel (1752-181?), Joseph (1757-1833), and James (1764-1813). Edward, the oldest son, inherited the main property and the dwelling located near Piscataway Village and now incorporated in the current project area. The other sons inherited property located nearby in Prince George's County.

The acreage passed among the four brothers. Edward died in 1811. He had no children and left the property to his brother James. James' primary landholdings were located on Cornwallis Neck in Charles County, so he did not live on the property located near Piscataway Village. When James died in 1813, he left no heirs. Samuel also died without heirs. Eventually, the property came to Joseph, although no date for the title transfer has been located. As late as 1820, the acreage in the project area near Piscataway Village was assessed in county tax records to "Edward Edelen heirs." Joseph may have been living on the property during the early nineteenth century, since secondary sources record that two of his sons, James

(1790-1869) and Horace (1804-1882), were listed as born at "Mount Air" near Piscataway (Newman 1940:177-185; Kellock 1962). The names "Mount Air" and "Edelen's Mount" were associated with this property by 1835, when the real estate assessment identifies the property by name; these names also appear in Edelen genealogies (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1835; Newman 1940:182-183).

The 1820 census listed Joseph Edelen as head of household with one white male less than 10 years old, one white male 10-15 years old, one white male 16-18 years old, two white males 16-25 years old, one white male 45 years old or older, two white females less than 10 years old, one white female 16-25 years old, and one white female 45 years old or older. Joseph Edelen also owned 41 slaves, including thirteen male slaves less than 14 years old, three male slaves 14-25 years old, two male slaves 26-44 years old, five male slaves 45 years old or older, five female slaves less than 14 years old, six female slaves 14-25 years old, five female slaves 26-44 years old, and two female slaves 45 years old or older. Eight persons were listed as working in agriculture (U.S. Census 1820).

Joseph Edelen's will, probated in 1833, had several precise stipulations regarding the use of the property that were designed to prevent the immediate disposal of the property. The will stipulated that, for seven years, all real and personal property be kept together and the land cultivated. The family was to remain in the dwelling house throughout that time. Sons Joseph and Henry Alfred were appointed executors to manage the estate. Debt payments and the support of his wife and three single children (two girls and one boy) were to be taken from crops and net proceeds of the estate. At the end of seven years, the personal estate was to be divided equally among the five married daughters. The real estate was to be divided among sons Joseph, James, Henry Alfred, and Aloysius. However, the fifth son, Horace, inherited 12-15 acres immediately.

Son Joseph's portion of land was located west of Danville Road and is the largest portion of the acreage in the current project area. The northern boundary of Joseph's tract was Piscataway Creek. The other brothers inherited property east of Danville Road and northeast of Piscataway Road, outside the current project area. Dr. Horace Edelen's 12-15 acres was included in Joseph's portion and bounded on the west by Piscataway Village (Prince George's County Wills TT L1:509). This acreage appears to be the site of the current Edelen House and its immediately surrounding acreage. The house was probably constructed between the time that father Joseph gained clear title to the land in the early 1820s and his death in 1833. In 1834, Dr. Horace Edelen received an official deed from his brothers formalizing his title to the 12-15 acres of land and house (Prince George's County Deed Book AB L9:31).

The provisions of Joseph Edelen's will were not implemented. Within several months of his death, Joseph Sr.'s personal property was sold at auction. The sale included slaves, farm implements and livestock (four yoke of oxen, nine cows, five horses, two mules, 50 sheep, and pigs). Agricultural products included in the sale were rye, tobacco, and wheat. The sale of the 1832 crop of tobacco brought \$1,822.00; sale of the wheat crop brought \$694.00. The total amount raised by the sale was \$13,762.00 (Prince George's County, Inventory Accounts 2 (1833):344-350).

Household furnishings also were sold in the auction. Personal property included a dining room carpet, two mahogany dining room tables, and a passage carpet. These furnishings are compatible with a double-pile (two rooms deep), side passage ground floor plan. Six "beds and furniture" also were sold. This indicates that the house had room for six beds and probably had an upper floor. The Edelen heirs themselves were among the purchasers at the auction (Prince George's County, Inventory Accounts 2 (1833):344-350).

The 1835 Prince George's County Assessment Records listed Horace Edelen as owner of a 20-acre parcel with a house valued at \$2,250.00 and a 50-acre tract of Wynn's West Lot valued at \$600.00. The assessment listed his brother Joseph as owning 900 unimproved acres of Edelen's Mount valued at \$10,800.00 and 350 acres of Wynn's West and Middle Lot valued at \$4,200.00 (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1835).

In 1835, Nicholas Stonestreet, a cousin, complained against Joseph, James, and Henry Alfred Edelen in the Prince George's County Court of Equity. As a result of that case, the court decreed that all lands devised to Joseph, James, and Henry Alfred be sold. Nicholas Stonestreet was appointed trustee to implement the court's decree, and, in 1838, held an auction. Horace Edelen was the highest bidder for Joseph Edelen's portion of land; he purchased the 438 acres for \$3,900.00 (Prince George's County Land Records AB L11:427).

Horace Edelen of Mount Air owned the house and farm from 1838 until his death in 1882. Horace Edelen was both a physician and farmer. During his ownership of this farm, Horace Edelen practiced diversified agriculture. The 1850 agricultural census recorded that Edelen owned 300 acres of improved land and 200 acres of unimproved land, with a cash value of \$15,000.00. The farm's agricultural production included wheat (600 bushels), Indian corn (1,500 bushels), tobacco (9,000 pounds), Irish potatoes (100 bushels), and hay (25 tons). The farm also raised livestock, including horses (7), mules (3), milk cows (10), oxen (10), cows (8), sheep (30), and pigs (60), valued at \$750.00 (U.S. Agricultural Production Census 1850).

The 1850 Census indicated that Horace Edelen, his wife, three daughters, four sons, and a farm manager lived on the complex. Edelen's children ranged in ages from nine to eighteen (U.S. Census 1850). Like other farmers in Prince George's County during this time, Horace Edelen also owned slaves. The 1850 Slave Census recorded that he had a total of 14 slaves, six male and eight female slaves ranging in age from 1 to 50 years old (United States Slave Census 1850).

The 1861 Martenet map of Prince George's County shows a structure owned by Dr. Horace Edelen in the approximate location of the present dwelling (Figure 5). The 1861 county assessment recorded that Edelen still owned 500 acres of land assessed at \$7,500.00; slaves valued at \$900.00; livestock valued at \$872.00; furniture valued at \$300.00; plate valued at \$20.00; gold and silver watches valued at \$50.00; and, other property valued at \$280.00 (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1861). The county real estate assessments and the value of property recorded in census varied widely.

By 1870, most of Edelen's children were grown, married, and living elsewhere. The 1870 U.S. Census lists Edelen, his wife, one daughter, one domestic helper, and one laborer as residents on the farm. Horace Edelen's real estate value was recorded as \$18,000.00; his personal estate, as \$2,000.00 (U.S. Census 1870). The 1870 agricultural census recorded that Edelen owned 500 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved woodland. The farm's agricultural production included 50 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of Indian corn, and 9,000 pounds of tobacco. Farm livestock included horses, milk cows, oxen, and pigs, valued at \$1,100.00.

By 1880, the Edelen farm included 90 acres in cultivation, 280 acres in permanent meadows and/or pastures, and 130 acres of woodland. Agricultural products included 750 bushels of Indian corn (50 ac), 25 bushels of rye (5 ac), 75 bushels of wheat (25 ac), 8,000 pounds of tobacco (20 ac), and 30 apple trees (1 ac) (United States Agricultural Census 1870, 1880).

Edelen lived on the farm until his death in 1882 when the property passed to his children. During the proceeding 48 years, the Edelen house came to be known as "The Plantation." This nickname remained with the farm into the twentieth century (Bowie 1947:14).

In 1886, Edelen's children sold the farm. The property comprised 483 acres including the 438 acres devised to Joseph Edelen (brother to Horace), the 12-15 acre house lot devised to Horace Edelen, and 30.75 acres of Wynn's West Lot. The 12-15 acre lot also included a half-acre family burying ground located at the "top of Mount Air" (Prince George's County Land Records JWB L6:419). The property was transferred to a sequence of short-term owners until the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1909, Phil Tuck purchased the entire 483-acre parcel from John N. Beck (Prince George's County Land Records L54:120). The 1910 assessment listed P.H. Tuck with 483 acres of land valued at \$3,864.00 and improvements valued at \$1,000.00 (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1910).

In 1913, Tuck sold 438 acres of his larger 483-acre parcel to William B. Morgan. This parcel was described in the deed as the property devised to Joseph Edelen by his father and did not mention the 12- to 15-acre house lot devised to Horace Edelen (Prince George's County Land Records 88:341). Between 1886 and 1909, deeds transferring the property mentioned the three parcels separately. There are two possible explanations. Either the 12- to 15-acre house lot was combined with the 438 acres in this deed but not mentioned, or the house lot was not transferred at this time. The amount of acreage in subsequent assessment records varies from 438 to 439 to 440 acres. By 1934, a plat shows the house lot as part of the main property (Prince George's County Map Book L196:142).

The 1912-1915 assessment record for Morgan showed that he received \$1,675.00 in improvements from Tuck along with the acreage (listed in the assessment records as 439 ac) (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1912-1915). If this acreage did not include the house lot, the value of improvements may indicate tenant houses or agricultural structures. The 1912-1915 Prince George's County Assessment Records indicated that Morgan made improvements valued at \$250.00 on the 439-acre parcel in 1915, probably indicating the addition of an agricultural building. By the 1920 assessment, the acreage is listed as 440 acres, and the property is referred to as lots 1 and 4. Improvements in that year were assessed as \$2,025.00. In 1926, a \$200.00 increase to the \$2,025.00 improvement value for 440-acre property was recorded (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1912-1915; 1923-1926). In 1926, Morgan sold this property to the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company (Prince George's County Land Records L276:286).

David Bailey, originally from Pennsylvania, and an investor in the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company, acquired the acreage from the company in 1930 (Prince George's County Land Records L359:396). Under Bailey's ownership, substantial alterations to the house were made and additional agricultural buildings were constructed. Tax assessments for the late 1920s - early 1930s recorded \$4,100.00 as the value of improvements to the property (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1927-1930; 1929-1932). A local resident recalls that the brick veneer was applied to the original frame house during the late 1930s (Mr. Underwood, personal communication 25 May 1995). The alterations to the house included the addition of a monumental columned porch and two symmetrical two-story brick wings (King 1991:33). Other improvements added during the 1930s included a new springhouse.

Wendell Bailey married Eleanor, a local resident, ca. 1938 (Mr. Underwood, personal communication 25 May 1995). County tax assessments record an increase in the value of assessed improvements to \$9,150.00 by 1937 - 1941 (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1937-1941). The extensive modifications to the Edelen House are consistent with this large increase in the assessed value of the property. The Bailey's lived on the property from 1940 to 1949, after which, they resided in Washington,

D.C., and returned to the farm on weekends. Bailey grew tobacco and raised cattle on the property. The property included tenant share farming (Mr. Underwood, personal communication 25 May 1995).

Joseph B. Edelen Property

Joseph B. Edelen (1822-188?) owned 316 acres immediately west of Horace Edelen's property. The two Edelens were only distantly related. Joseph B. Edelen was descended from the fourth son of Richard Edelen (1635-1694). At this time, it is unknown when this branch of the family acquired the property. However, members of this branch of the Edelen family also lived in Piscataway Village and had family property nearby. In 1825, John Baptist Edelen (1793-1836), the father of Joseph B., inherited from his spinster aunt a store and lot ("where Dr. B.I. Semmes maintained his office opposite the post office") in Piscataway Village. Joseph B. Edelen inherited 250 acres in Charles County (Newman 1940:193,205). The 1835 real property assessment records listed John B. Edelen as joint owner of a three-acre mill site adjoining Piscataway valued at \$1,000.00. The 1835 personal property assessment records listed John B. Edelen as the owner of eight slaves, 40 ounces of plate, and other property (Prince George's County Real Property Assessment Records and Personal Property Assessment Records 1835).

When John Baptist Edelen died in 1836, he left slaves to his son Joseph B. and daughter, with the residue of his estate left to his second wife, Cecilia Edelen. Cecilia challenged the provisions of the will in court to obtain a one-third share of the estate. Cecilia married William Nailor in 1839 (Newman 1940:206). However, Joseph B. Edelen retained an interest his father's property. The 1870 census listed Joseph B. Edelen at age 48, wife Clara Edelen aged 36, and three children between the ages of 8 and 14. Joseph B. Edelen's real estate was valued at \$10,000.00; his personal property, at \$15,000.00 (Newman 1940:211). In 1885, a deed was issued between the heirs of William Tuck and Clara and Joseph B. Edelen to clarify ownership of the 316 ac. Apparently the title to the property was transferred to the Tuck family by the county sheriff in 1884. However, Clara Edelen retained dower rights. The property was split according to a plat filed in 1878 (Figure 8). The Tuck family received 275 acres (Lots 1 and 2) of the property, while Clara Edelen received 103 acres (Lot 3) in fee simple to extinguish her claim of dower right. The plat showed a barn located in Lot 1 and a residence located in Lot 3 (Prince George's County Land Records JWB L5:419-422).

The Tuck family retained the 275 acres until 1913, when they sold 212 acres to William Morgan (Prince George's County Land Records 88:349). Clara Edelen and her heirs (William Edelen et al.) retained title to the 103 acres until 1914, when they sold it to William Morgan (Prince George's County Land Records 98:486). Records indicate that neither property was transferred with improvements. The fate of the barn and residence noted on the above-cited plat is unknown. In the 1918-1921 assessment, the 212-acre parcel was assessed for improvements valued at \$300.00 (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1912-1915; 1918-1921).

In 1926, Morgan conveyed 915.5 ac, including this acreage, to the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company (Prince George's County Land Records L276:286). The Company originally purchased the land to subdivide for residential purposes. In 1927, a subdivision plat was issued for 212 acres purchased from the Tucks (Figure 9). However, the development plan was not implemented and the land was reassessed as agricultural during the 1930s. In the 1937-1941 assessment, improvements on the 212-acre parcel were valued at \$6,500.00 (Prince George's County Assessment Records 1937-1941).

Joseph Parker Property

In 1920, William Morgan purchased 160 acres from Juanita Bryne, nee Parker, a widow residing in New York (Prince George's County Land Records 88:349). This property was Lot 1 of a subdivision of the estate of Joseph Parker in the Circuit Court of Prince George's County #1764 Equity. The acreage contained two parts: 78 acres of arable land and woodland and 82 acres of woodland, formerly Edelen's Hog Pen enlarged. When Morgan purchased the property, it had improvements valued at \$200.00.

Joseph Parker was a long time resident of the area and owned a farm south of Piscataway Village. His name appeared on the 1861 Martenet and the 1878 Hopkins maps east of the current Danville Road (Figures 5 and 6). His house lot was set back from the roadway and was reached via a long lane.

Maria Turner Acre

In 1915, William Morgan purchased one acre from Maria Turner (Prince George's County Land Records 109:41). This acre probably was the location of the African-American school. The school was established about 1867 on one acre acquired from Horace Edelen and his wife Eleanor. The log school also served as a African-American church as identified on the 1878 Hopkins map (Figure 6). The school stood until approximately 1914, though one informant recalled it standing until the 1940s (King 1991:18; Greenhorne & O'Mara 1988:14).

Analysis

The Bailey Plantation was evaluated using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4). The property was evaluated within the historic contexts of early towns, agriculture, and residential architecture in Prince George's County from the late eighteenth through mid-twentieth centuries.

The results of the archival investigations indicated that the project area was developed during two distinct periods: (1) the nineteenth century ownership by the Edelen family and (2) the Bailey ownership during the mid-twentieth century. The core of the present-day main house, known as the Edelen House (PG84-23-6), appears to have been constructed ca. 1830. The interior of the center portion of the house represents a side-hall, double-pile house plan with intact mantels, trim, and stairway from the first half of the nineteenth century. The original house may have been an example of a mid-sized planter's house that incorporated elements of nationally-popular styles such Federal and Greek Revival. However, though the house has been known historically as the Edelen House, the exterior of the house represents the Bailey tenure from 1937 - 1989. The house was transformed by the addition of brick cladding, hyphens, wings, and two-story portico during the late 1930s. The exterior of the house is an example of a vernacular version of Colonial Revival architecture. This expansion and remodeling of the older house was part of the early twentieth-century trend in Prince George's County of establishing country estates.

The analysis of the results indicates that the main house, known as the Edelen House, and its associated springhouse, meet the criteria for listing in the National Register as contributing buildings to the eligible Piscataway Village Historic District (PG:84-23). This house is an example of Colonial Revival architecture and illustrates the trend of estate houses in Prince George's County during the 1930s. The house represents the adaptation of a nineteenth-century planter's house to a 1930s version of a plantation house. The significant dates are ca. 1830, the approximate date of construction of the original house and

1937 - 1941, the date range for the expansion of the house under the during the Bailey period of ownership, according to the local assessment records. The results of the investigation also indicates that the tenant houses and agricultural buildings on the Bailey Plantation do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Due to their poor condition and/or recent dates of construction, they do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Other survey efforts have indicated that the Edelen House is a contributing property in a proposed Piscataway Village Historic District (King and Rivers 1995). The Edelen House contributing property included in the proposed historic district includes 6.6. acres, which comprises the main house, springhouse, driveway around the house, and the fields in front of the house. The exact boundaries of the historic properties should be established during the National Register documentation of the historic village of Piscataway.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680 - 1815)

Agricultural-Industrial Intensification (1815 - 1870)

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870 - 1930)

Modern Period (1930 - present)

Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture

Architecture

Economic (This theme corresponds to the Prince George's County Heritage theme of Early Towns.)

Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function and Use: plantation

Known Design Source: unknown

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Prince George's County, Personal Property Assessments, Real Property Assessments, Wills, Inventory Accounts, Land Records.

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Ridout, Orlando, V

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PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #84-6 Building Date: late 18th-early 19th c.

Building Name: Edelen House

Location: 3000 Floral Park Road, Piscataway, Maryland

Private/Residence/Unoccupied/Good/Inaccessible

Description:

The Edelen House is on a hill overlooking Piscatway Road to its north. The house is tri-partite, having a frame, gable roof two-story center block, brick hyphens and two-story wings. The center block is three bays on its north (main) facade. The entrance is through a six panel door with three-light transom. There are 9/6 windows on first and second levels. The facade is sheltered by a two story entrance portico, the gable, asphalt shingle roof has three gable dormers at attic level across the north and south facade, with enclosed pediments, crown molded cornices and horizontal siding within the pediment. The cornice is boxed and crown molded with returns in the gable ends. The three bay south (rear) facade is similar to the north. Entrance is in the third bay through a six-panel door. Horizontal wood siding with a lower bead has been left exposed between the first story windows. A screened rear porch crosses the facade. The west gable end has two large exterior corbelled brick chimneys connected by a second story pent. The one bay gable roof hyphens project from the east and west gable ends of the main block. The wings are two-by-four bays, with pedimented dormers breaking the cornice line at second level. A one-by-one bay frame meat house is east. A long frame gable roof barn and outbuildings is farther east.

Significance:

The Edelen House was altered in 1926-30 and has the appearance of a 20th century structure. The house is significant because an 18th century dwelling may stand as the center block of the present structure. The original structure was built by the Edelens who owned the property, called Edelen's Mount, from 1798 through 1886. The Edelen family has owned property in the County since the 18th century. Dr. Horace Edelen was inherited the house in 1833. It was called "The Plantation" until his death in 1882. Beginning in 1886 the property passed through a series owners. In 1926 it was acquired by the Maryland Tobacco Planters, which altered the house to its present appearance. It sold the property in 1930 to David Bailey, and it has remained in the Bailey family since.

Acreage: 891

Magi No.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic The Edelen House

and/or common The Bailey House

2. Location

street & number ²⁴⁰¹~~3000~~ Floral Park Road (Maryland Route 223) not for publicationcity, town Clinton vicinity of Piscataway

congressional district 4

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u>X</u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<u>X</u> not applicable	<u>X</u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Wendell Bailey

street & number 2401 Floral Park Road telephone no.:

city, town Clinton, state and zip code MD. 20735

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 5204

street & number Main Street folio 809

city, town Upper Marlboro, state MD. 20772

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Historic Sites and Districts Plan for Prince George's County, Maryland

date July 1981 federal state X county local

depository for survey records History Division, M-NCPPC

city, town Riverdale, state MD. 20737

7. Description

Survey No. P.G. #84-6

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Edelen House is situated on a hill overlooking the Village of Piscataway and Piscatway Road to its north. The house is a tri-partite structure having a frame, gable roof two-story center block, brick hyphens and two-story wings.

The center block is three bays on its north (main) facade. Entrance is in the first bay, through a six panel door with three-light transom. The door is reached by three brick stairs. There are large 9/6 double hung sash windows on both first and second levels. The north facade is sheltered by a two story entrance portico, having a flat roof with a wide plain frieze and crown molded cornice resting on square wooden pillars. There is a steep gable, asphalt shingle roof with three gable dormers at attic level across the north and south facade.

The dormers have enclosed pediments with crown molded cornices and horizontal siding within the pediment. The original beaded wood siding on the structure has been covered by brick veneer. The cornice is boxed and crown molded with returns in the gable ends.

The three bay south (rear) facade is similar to the north in its fenestration. Entrance is in the third bay through a six-panel door. Horizontal wood siding with a lower bead has been left exposed between the first and second bay first story windows. A flat roof, brick based screened rear porch crosses the facade and wraps around the east and west gable ends, connecting to the hyphens.

The west gable end has two large exterior corbelled brick chimneys flanking the gable ridge. The chimneys are connected by a second story pent.

The one story gable roof brick hyphens project from the east and west gable ends of the main block. They are one bay, a 6/6 window, on their north and south facade.

8. Significance

Survey No.

P.G. #84-6

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				Local History

Specific dates**Builder/Architect**check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/orApplicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GLevel of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Edelen House is one of the older dwellings in Piscataway, according to local residents.¹ It was altered in 1926-30 and has the appearance of a twentieth century structure. The house is significant because of the possibility that the eighteenth century dwelling still stands as the center block of the present tri-partite structure. The interior is reputed to have a "hanging" stairway and other details from the eighteenth century dwelling.² The original structure was built by the Edelen family, who owned the property, called Edelen's Mount, from at least 1798 through 1886.³ The Edelen family has owned considerable property in southern Prince George's County from the eighteenth century through the present time. Dr. Horace Edelen was bequeathed twelve to fifteen acres, including the house site, in 1833.⁴ It was his home, called "The Plantation", until his death in 1882.⁵ Beginning in 1886 the 450 acre property passed through a succession of ownership. In 1926 it was acquired by the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company. The company amassed 891 acres of local property, including Edelen's Mount to be used as an investment tobacco farm.⁶ It altered the Edelen House to its present appearance, to serve as a clubhouse. It sold the property in 1930 to David Bailey, and it has remained in the Bailey family since that time.⁷

Notes

¹ Conversation with Camillus Clagett, September 1985.

² Ibid.

³ Tax Assessments of Prince George's County, 1800, King George and Grubb Hundreds; Land Records of Prince George's County, JWB 6:419, 1886.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G. #84-6

See Footnotes, Item #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 891 acres

Map 142, p. 44

Quadrangle name Piscataway, D

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marina King, Architectural Historianorganization Historic Preservation Commissiondate September 1985c/o County Planning Div., M-NCPPCstreet & number 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drivetelephone 952-3521city or town Upper Marlboro,state MD. 20772

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

#7 Continued

The wings are roughly two-by-four bays, with the gable ends facing north and south, perpendicular to the main block. Pedimented, gable roof dormers break the cornice line at second level on both wings. There are flat brick arches above the windows. A water course of vertical brick runs around the main block, hyphens and wings.

The gravel drive to the house parts at the base of the small hill the house is set on and loops around the rear of the building. A large old maple wood and cedar tree flank the area where the drive separates. There is a brick, gable roof ice house west of the house, half buried in a bank to provide insulation. It has the same architectural details as the main house and probably was constructed at the time of the remodeling. A one-by-one bay frame meat house is to the east. A long frame gable roof barn and outbuildings is farther east. According to the caretaker there were six tenant houses on the property at one time.

#8 Continued

4 Land Records of Prince George's County, TT 1:509, 1833, wills.

5 Across the Years in Prince George's County, Effie Gwynn Bowie, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, 1975, pg. 14.

6 Land Records of Prince George's County, 276:286, 1926; and conversation with Camillus Clagett.

7 Land Records of Prince George's County, 359:396, 1930; 5204:809, 1979.

Chain of Title

Maryland Tobacco Planters Clubhouse-Edelen House P.G. #84-6

#5204:809 17 Dec. 1979 Deed	Wendell E. Bailey to Joann Buckholz and Carol Bailey Cramer; additional interest in 891.326 acres. (Bailey now holds .896, and grantors hold .104 interest in property).
#4709:703 23 Dec. 1976 Deed	Eleanor L. Bailey to Wendell Bailey, all of her interest in 905.2 acres (now 891.326 acres) which she and grantee acquired by 2858:25.
#2858:25 23 Aug. 1963 Deed	Bessie May Wyvill to Wendell and Eleanor Bailey, 908 acres in Piscataway according to 1934 Thorne plat.
#2858:23 23 Aug. 1963 Deed	Wendell and Eleanor Bailey to Bessie May Wyvill, 908 acres according to Thorne plat which Wendell Bailey acquired: (1) 1/3 interest by #484:169 from David Bailey (2) 1/6 interest by #633:219 from David H. Bailey (3) 1/2 interest by will WDA #11:291 from Robert Bailey.
#484:169 31 May 1937 Deed	David and Jennie Bailey to Wendell, Robert and David H. Bailey as tenants in common; 908 acres by 1934 Thorne plat, which grantor acquired by #359:396.
#359:396 27 Oct. 1930 Deed	J. Enos Ray and Arthur Keefer trustees (by Deed of Trust from Maryland Tobacco Planters Company, #321:301) to David Bailey, 915 acres (minus several small parcels) which Maryland Tobacco Planters Company acquired by #276:286 (cf. Equity #7864).
#276:286 1 July 1926 Deed	William and Margaret Morgan to Maryland Tobacco Planters Company, five tracts, part of Edelin Mount and Mount Air, totalling 915-1/2 acres. (1) 438 acres acquired by #88:341 and four other parcels
#88:341 5 Feb. 1913 Deed	Philemon H. Tuck to William Morgan, 438 acres of Edelin Mount (Mount Air) part of land devised by Joseph Edelen to son, Joseph, part of land acquired by #54:120.

- 2 -

#54:120
16 Nov. 1909
Deed

John N. Beck to Philemon Tuck, land which Beck acquired 1909 from Jones & Chew.

#57:351
6 Nov. 1909
Deed

Samuel Jones and Thomas Chew to John Beck, 438 acres of Edelin Mount and 12-15 acres, (Jones sold to Chew, and Chew to Beck, land which Cambell had mortgaged to Taliaferro; Jones ordered to sell).

JWB #24:576
4 May 1893
Mortgage

Alva Campbell to Frances Taliaferro, 438 acres, part of Mt. Air.

JWB #:24:574
4 May 1893
Deed

John Waters, attorney, to Alva Campbell, after default in mortgage from Spotswood to Taliaferro, 481 acres of Mount Air except 1/2 acre burial ground.

JWB #20:617
25 Feb. 1892
Mortgage

Charles Spotswood to Frances Taliaferro, 438 acres plus 12-15 acres, Mount Air, part of land devised by Joseph Edelen, and which Spotswood acquired by JWB #20:613.

JWB #20:613
25 Feb. 1892

H. Baldridge to Charles Spotswood, 438 acres Mt. Air adjoining Piscataway on east side, devised by Joseph Edelen to son Joseph, also 12-15 acres, devised by Joseph Edelen to son Horace, which Baldridge acquired from Lanahan in 1892, and Lanahan acquired by JWB #13:346.

JWB #20:515
19 Jan. 1892
Deed

Thomas Lanahan to H. Baldridge, 438 acre Mt. Air, 12-15 acres, devised by Joseph Edelen.

JWB #13:346
18 July 1889
Deed

Samuel Bealmer to Thomas Lanhan, 438 acres of Mt. Air, and 12-15 acres, conveyed by JWB #8:152 and 150, and JWB #6:419.

JWB #8:152
2 March 1887
Deed

Samuel Webb to Samuel Bealmer, 438 acres and 12-15 acres Mt. Air.

JWB #8:150
2 July 1886
Deed

Thomas Mitchell to Samuel Webb, 438 acres and 12-15 acres, Mt. Air.

JWB #6:419
16 April 1886
Deed

Edmonia Semmes and heirs of Dr. Horace Edelen to Thomas Mitchell, 438 acres devised by Joseph Edelen to son Joseph (brother of Dr. Horace) and conveyed by Stone-street to Horace Edelen by AB #11:427, also 12-15 acres willed to Horace by Joseph Edelen and confirmed by AB #9:31.

- 3 -

AB #11:427
1838
Deed

Nicholas Stonestreet and Horace Edelen. By decree of court in Equity Stonestreet vs. Joseph Edelen lands of Joseph Edelen sold. Horace Edelen highest bidder at \$3,900. Lands described in Equity Docket.

AB #9:31
1 May 1834
Deed

James, Joseph and H.A. Edelen to Horace Edelen, whereas Joseph Edelen, father of aforesaid four Edelens devised to Horace 12-15 acres south of Piscataway, part of land included in the devise to his son Joseph, grantors now execute deed to ensure Horace's title to this land.

TT #1:509
20 Feb. 1833
Will

Testator, Joseph Edelen; to son Horace 12-15 acres south of Piscataway meeting the southeast corner of a lot in Piscataway formerly owned by Joseph Baynes, now by John Tippet, being part of land included in devise to son Joseph.

1070-159
322A. P. 30

2442-122
2.37A
P 29

P. 31

~~PISCATAWAY - RD~~

WILLIAM R
DAVIS
3442 175
441A
F130

0.25 A
P.131

1.47 A
P.131

MICHEL S. MALOUF
3473/689
3.38 A
P 32

R-A

PARK RD

FLORAL

50A
P.28

1A.
P.134.

ST. MARYS
A CH.
HALL
133

1.242
P. 34

23

● 84-6

84-7

84-1

HAYAN F
 MORGAN
 4219/844
 5 LSA
 P. 46

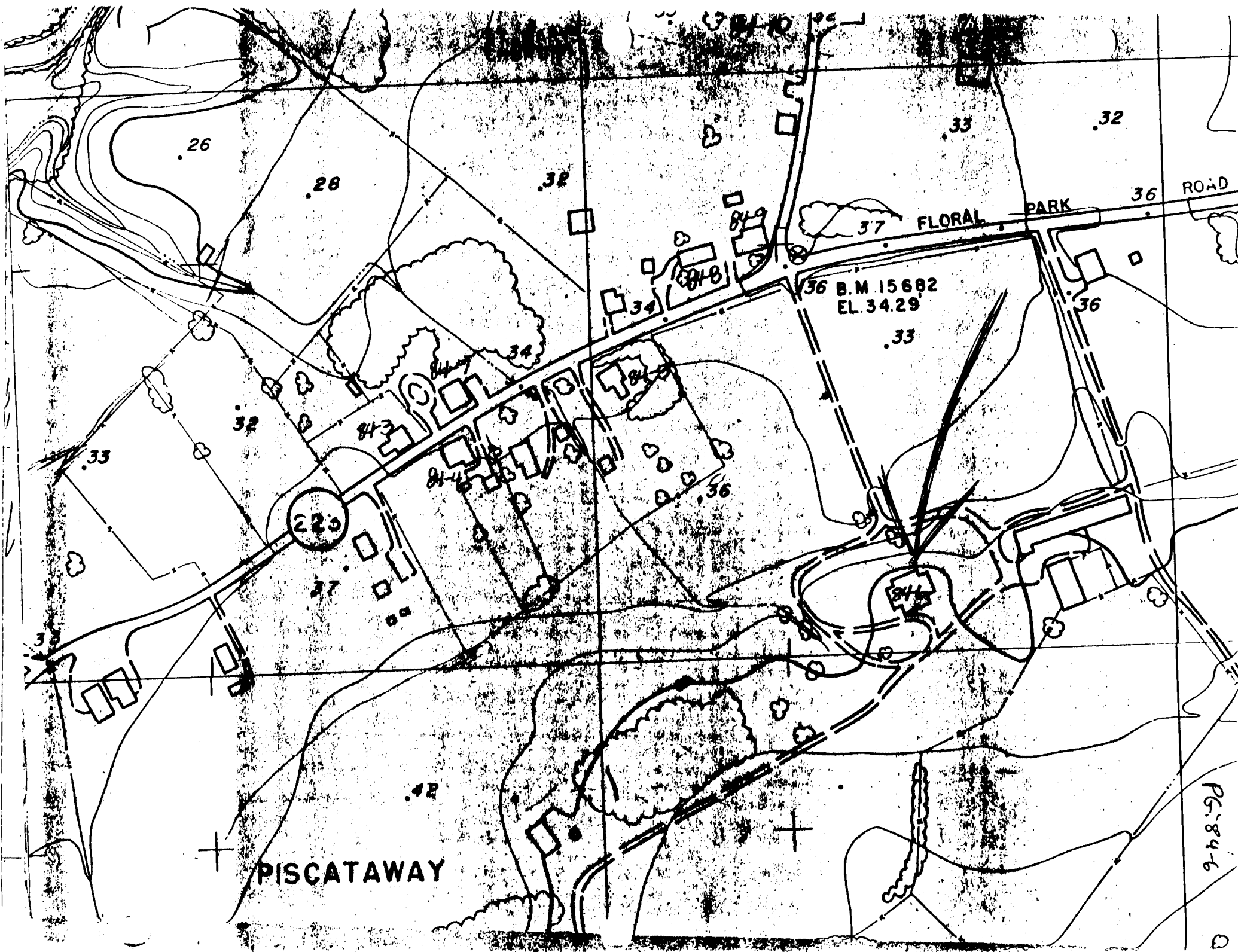
HENRY B
SEAKS
1505-570
3 51 A.
P 43

JOHN H. WOOD
1953-14
3.04 A.
P 42

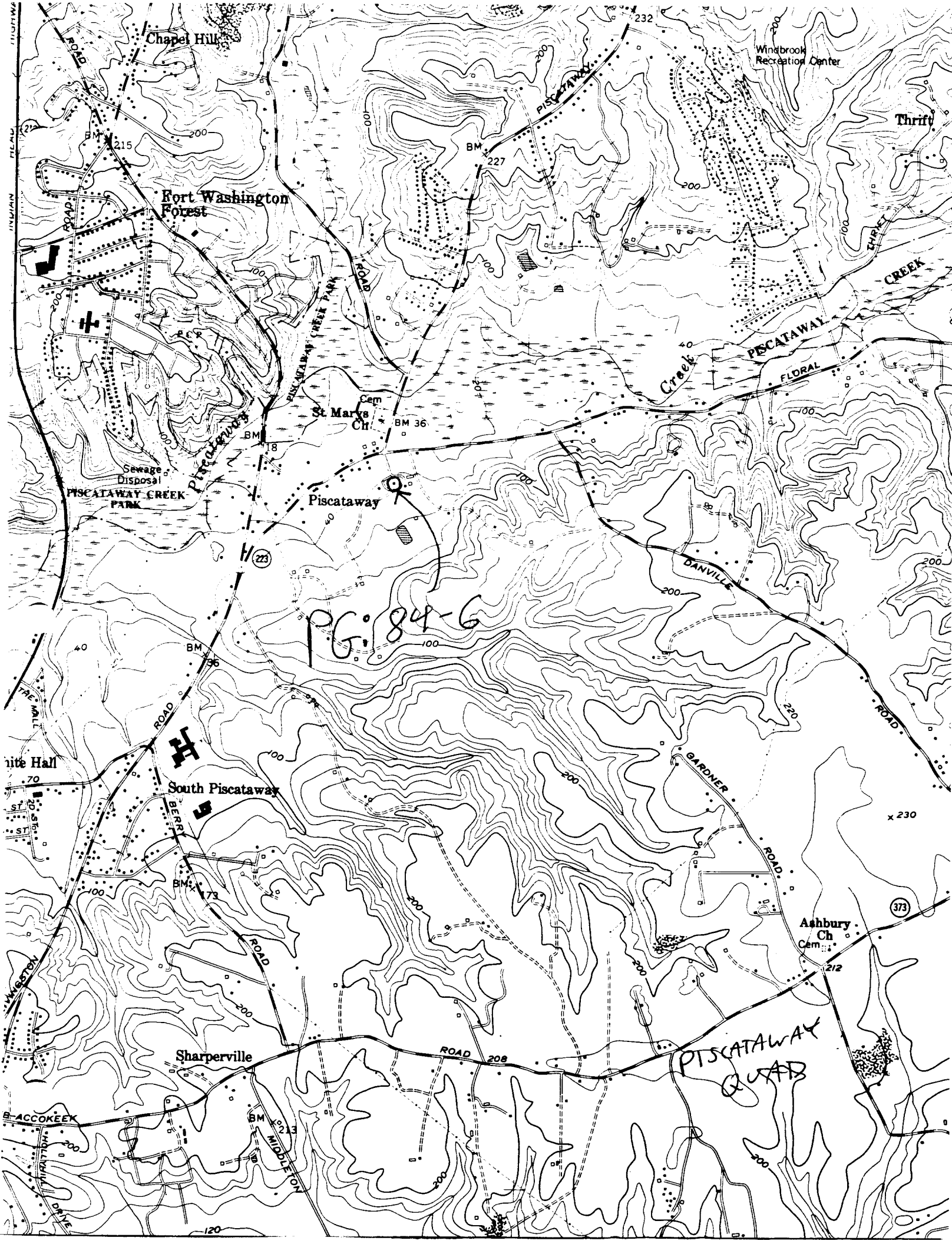
WENDELL E. BAILEY, ET AL
5493 / 161
891.33 A
P 44

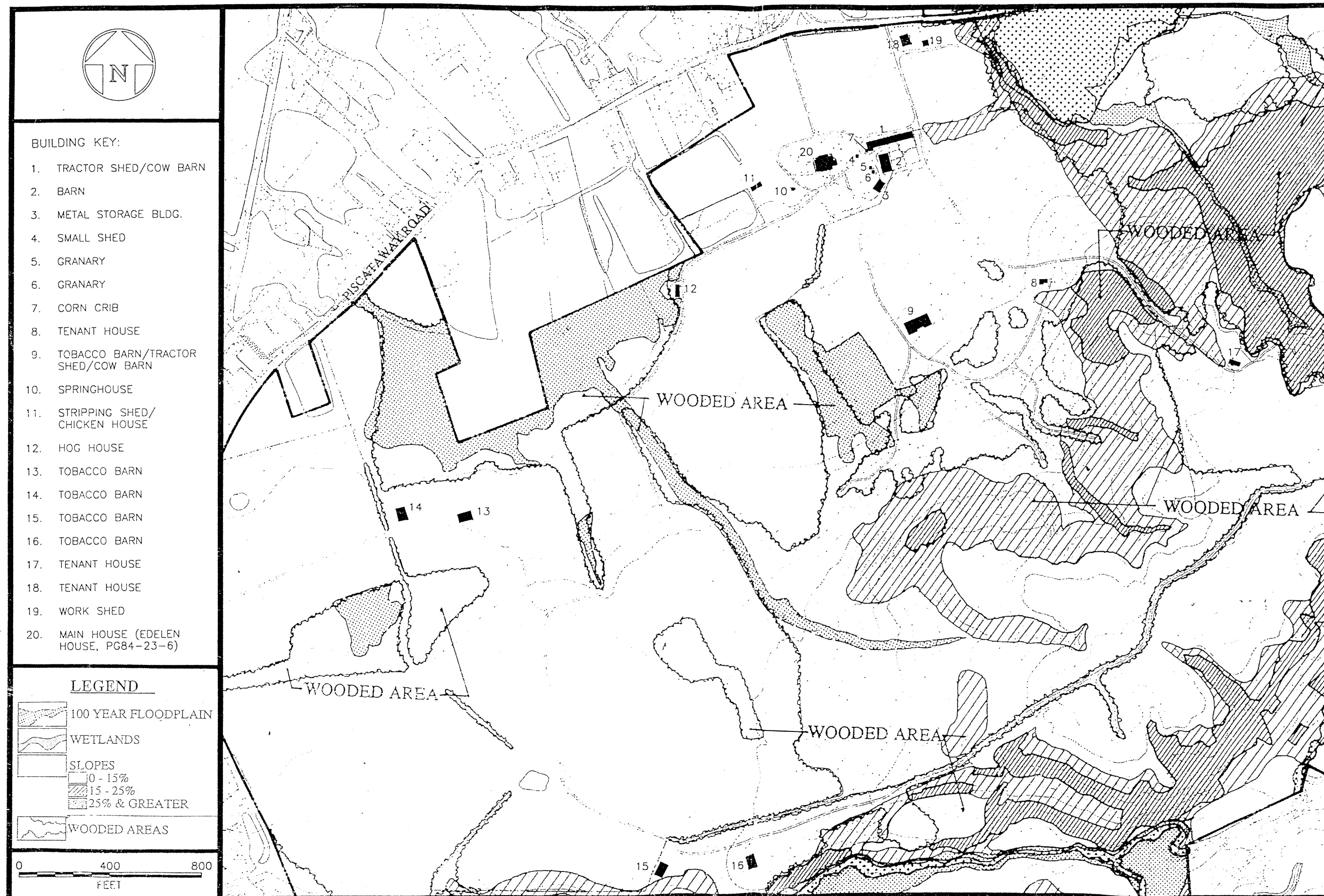
ANTATION
0305

R-A

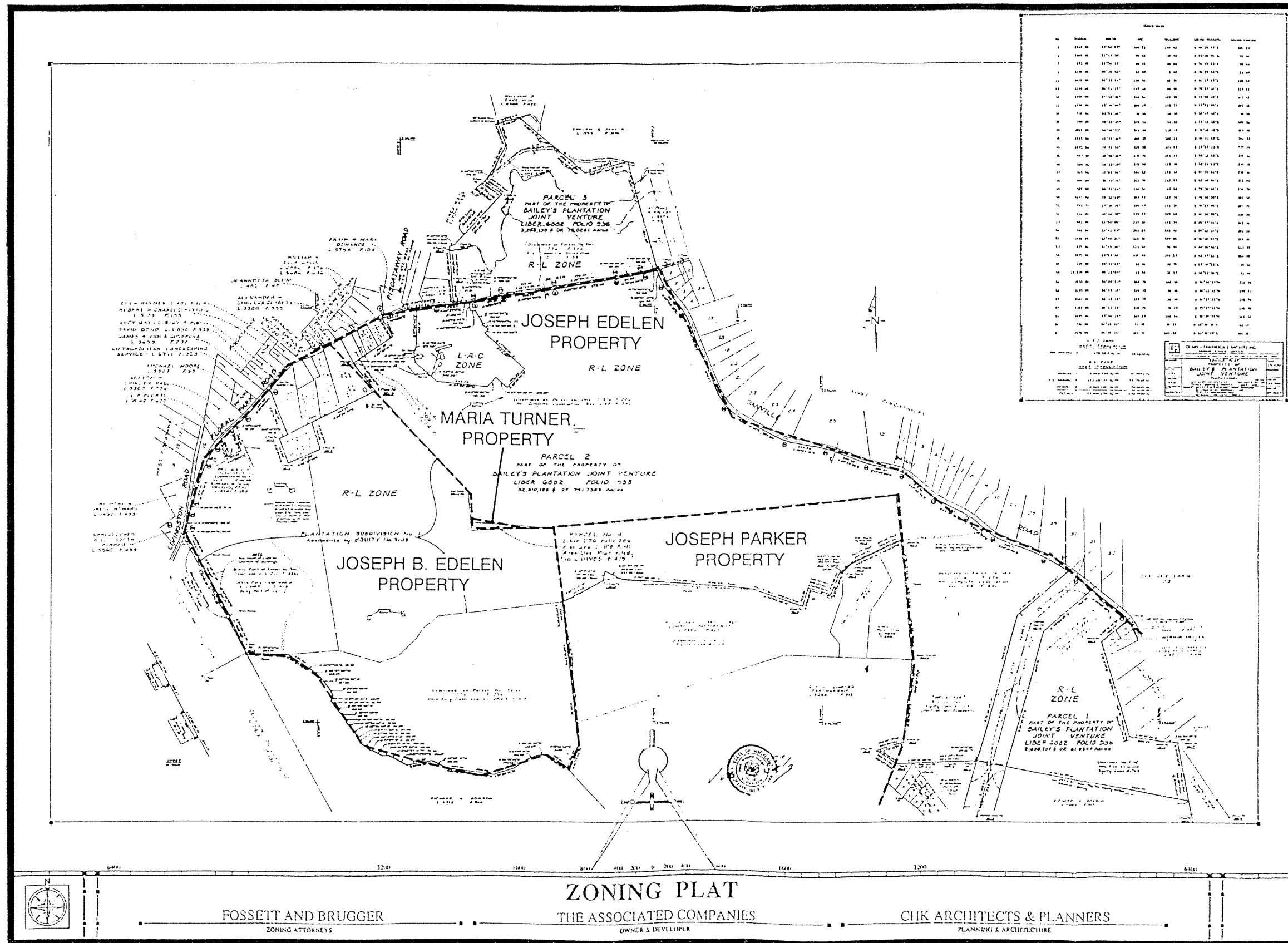


PG-84-6

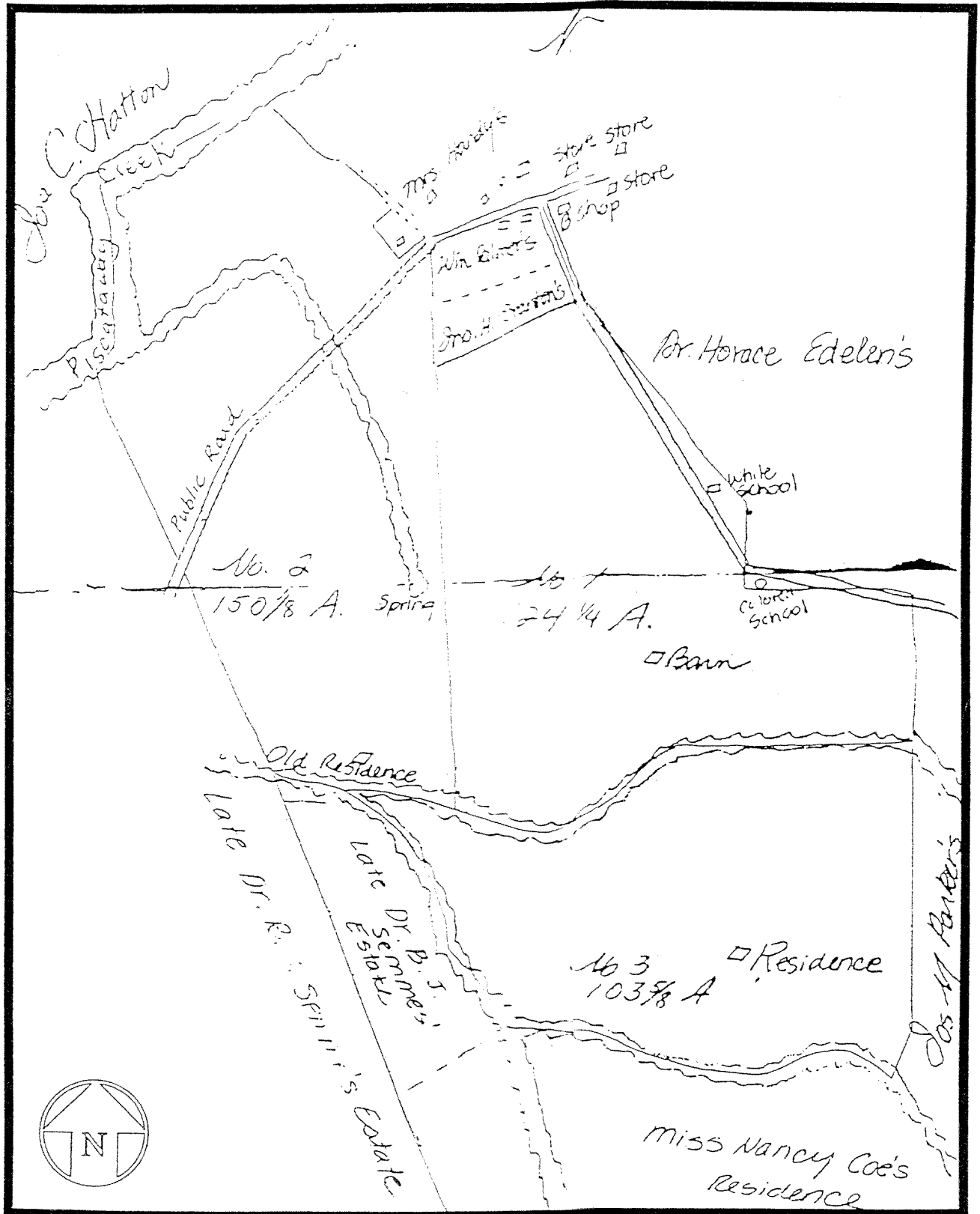




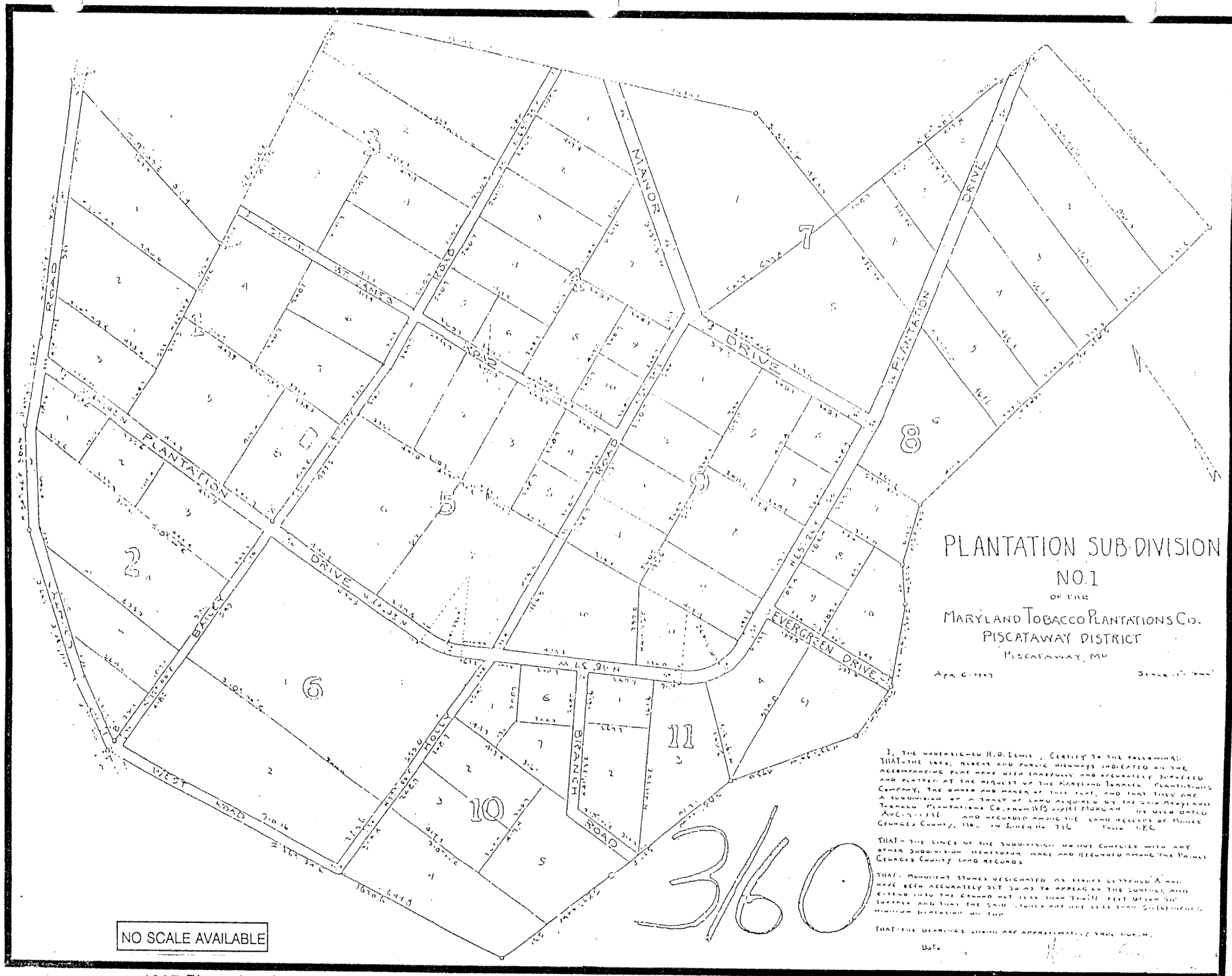
Bailey Plantation (Villages at Piscataway property), site maps, illustrating structures on the property.



1991 Zoning Plat showing historic parcels (supplied by client).



1878 plat showing divisions of Joseph B. Edelen's property (Prince George's County Land Records JWB L5:422).



NO SCALE AVAILABLE

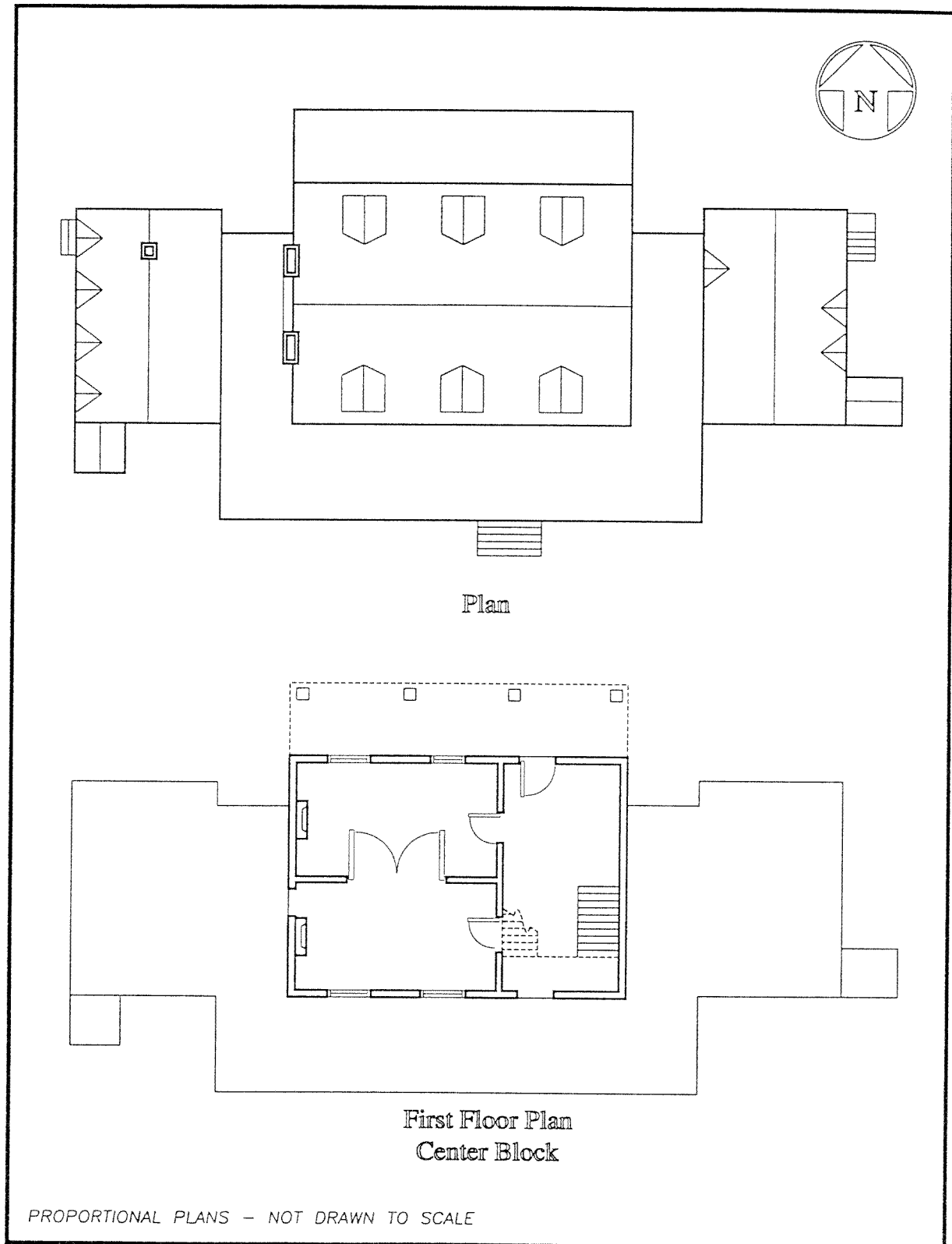
I, THE UNDERSIGNED H.O. Lewis, Certify to the following:
 THAT THE LINES, STREETS AND PUBLIC HIGHWAYS INDICATED ON THE
 ACCOMPANYING PLAT HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY SURVEYED
 AND PLATTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE MARYLAND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS
 COMPANY, THE OWNER AND MAKER OF THIS PLAT, AND THAT THEY ARE
 A SUBDIVISION OF A TRACT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE SAID MARYLAND
 TOBACCO PLANTATIONS COMPANY FROM THE MARYLAND AGENCIES, INC.
 AND WOULD BE USED AS A TRACT OF LAND RECEIVED OF PRINCE
 GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD. IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND IN THE

THAT THE LINES OF THE SUBDIVISION DO NOT CONFLICT WITH ANY
 OTHER SUBDIVISION HEREIN MADE AND RECORDED AMONG THE PRINCE
 GEORGE'S COUNTY LAND RECORDS

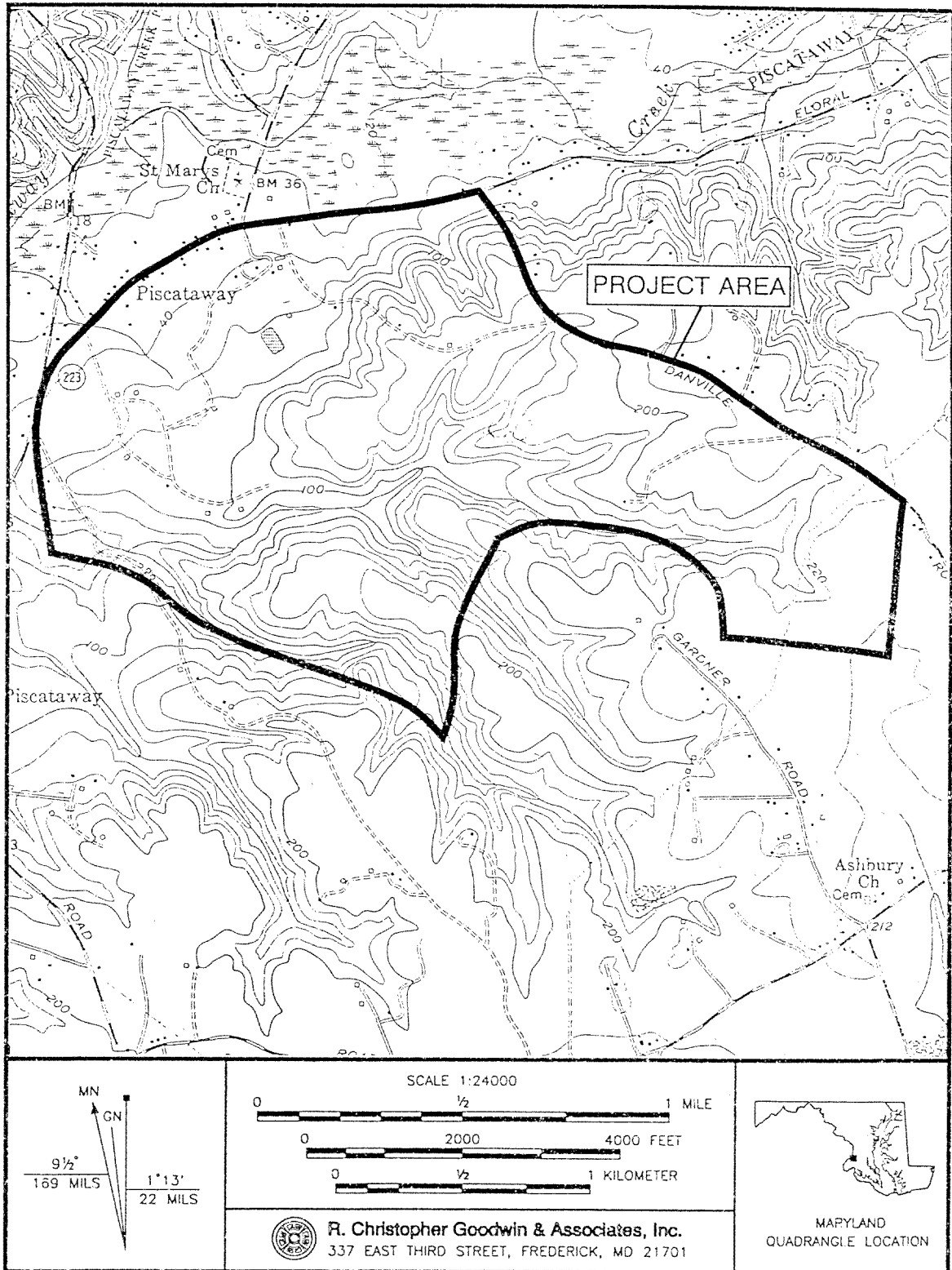
THAT THE MONUMENT STONES DESIGNATED AS STONES LETTERED A AND
 HAVE BEEN ACCURATELY SET SO AS TO APPEAR ON THE SURFACE AND
 EXTEND INTO THE GROUND NOT LESS THAN TWENTY FEET DEEP AND
 SURFACE AND THAT THE SAID STONES ARE ONE FEET IN DIAMETER
 MINIMUM DIMENSION IN TOP

THAT THE BEARINGS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATELY TRUE NORTH
 Date

1927 Plantation Subdivision Plat showing 212 acres of Joseph B. Edelen's estate (Prince



Edelen House, sketch plan of first floor (center block only) and footprint of house.



USGS 7.5' Piscataway, Maryland, Quadrangle showing approximate location of project area

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The information for items a - f is identical for each print.

1. a. inventory #: PG84-6
 b. historic name: Edelen House
 c. location: Piscataway, MD
 d. photographer: D. Whelan
 e. date of photograph: May 1995
 f. location of negative: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 g. description: Edelen House, view south from north side of Floral Park Road
 h. number of photograph: 1 of 20
2. Edelen House, view southeast depicting front elevation and west wing Edelen House, view north depicting rear elevation
3. Edelen House, view north depicting rear elevation
4. Springhouse #10, view east depicting front elevation
5. Tenant House #8, view south depicting front elevation
6. Tenant House #17, view north depicting front elevation
7. Tenant House #18, view north depicting front and side elevations
8. Work Shed #19, view south depicting front and side elevations
9. Tractor Shed/Cow Barn #1, view northeast depicting portion of south elevation
10. Barn #2, view east depicting west elevation
11. Shed #4, view northeast depicting front and side elevation
12. Granaries #5 and #6, view west
13. Corncrib #7, view northeast
14. Tobacco Barn/Tractor Shed/Cow Barn #9, view northeast depicting south and west elevations
15. Stripping Shed/Chicken House #11, view northeast depicting front and side elevations
16. Hog House #12, view east depicting front elevation
17. Tobacco Barn #13, view northeast

PG84-6
Edelen House
Prince George's County
Photo List 2

18. Tobacco Barn #14, view northeast
19. Tobacco Barn #15, view southeast
20. Tobacco Barn #16, view west



1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince George's Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodman & Associate, Inc.
7. Edelen House, view south
8. 1 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince George's Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodman & Associates, Inc.
7. Edelen House, View Southeast
8. 2 of 20



1. PG 84-6

2. Edelan House

3. Prince Georges Co. Md

4. D. Whelan

5. May 1995

6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

7. Edelan House, View North

8. 3 of 20

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1. PG 841-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co, MD
4. D. Wilhelms
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Springhouse #10, view east
8. 11 of 20



1. PG 84-6

2. Edelan House

3. Prime George Co. MD

4. D. Whelan

5. May 1995

6. R. Christopher Gordon & Associates, Inc.

7. Tenant House #8, View South

8. 5 of 20



1. PG 84-6

2. Edelen House

3. Prince Georges Co., MD

4. D. Whelan

5. May 1995

6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

7. Tenant House # 17, View north

8. 6 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Edlen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
7. Tenant House #18, view north
8. 7 of 20



1. PG 84-6

2. Edelen House

3. Prince Georges Co., MD

4. D. Whelan

5. May 1995

6. R. Christopher Gordon & Associate, Inc.

7. Work Shed #19, View South

8. 8 of 20.



1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelen
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Tractor Shed / Cow Barn #1, view northeast
8. 9 of 20

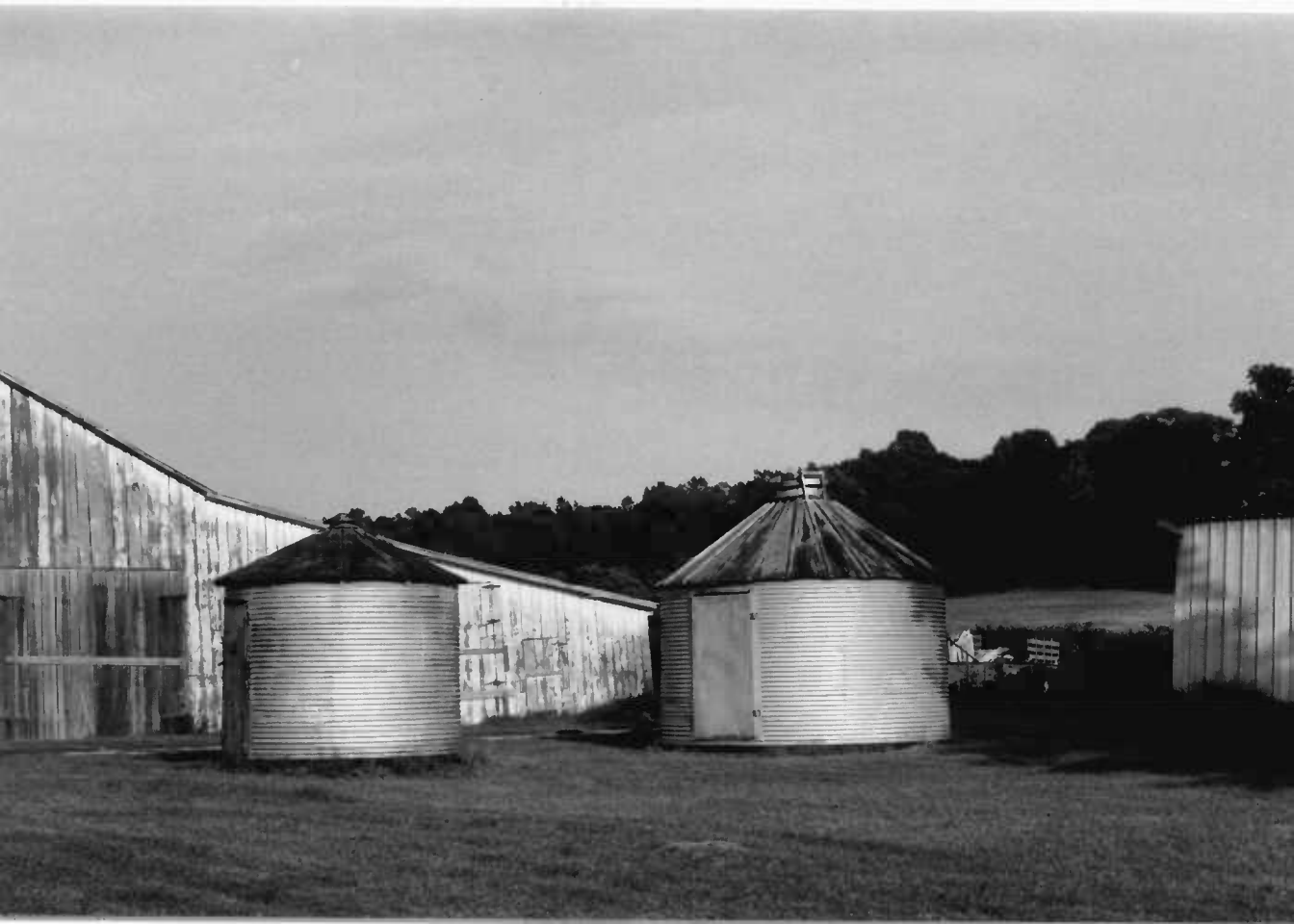


1. PG 8-1-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
7. Barn # 2, view east
8. 10 of 20

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1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Shed #4, View northeast
8. 11 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Granaries # 5 and # 6, View West
8. 12 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Conn Crib #7, View northeast
8. 13 of 20



1. PG 84-6

2. Edelen House

3. Prince Georges Co., MD

4. D. Whelen

5. May 1995

6. R. Christopher, Woodwin & Associates, Inc.

7. Tobacco Barn / Tractor Shed / Cow Barn # 9,
View northeast

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8. 14 of 20



1. PG 24-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Stripping Shed/Childs House # 11, 1971
View northeast
8. 15 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co., MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher, Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Hog House #12, view east
8. 16 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co. MD
4. D. Whalen
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc
7. Tobacco Farm #13, view northeast
8. 17 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Ldilen House
3. Prince Georges County
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Tobacco Barn # 14, view northeast
8. 18 of 20



1. PG 84-6
2. Eden House
3. Prince George's Co. MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
7. Tobacco Barn #15, view ~~southwest~~ **southeast**
8. 19 of 20



1. AG 84-6
2. Edelen House
3. Prince Georges Co. MD
4. D. Whelan
5. May 1995
6. R. Christopher Goodwin (Associate, Inc.)
7. Tobacco Barn + 15, view west
8. 20 of 20



P. G. #84-6

Edelen House

Prince George's County, Maryland

Marina King

May 1985

South elevation

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.



P.G. #84-6

Edelen House

Prince George's County, Maryland

Marina King

May 1985

West elevation

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.



P.G. #84-6

Edelen House

Prince George's County, Maryland

Marina King

May 1985

North elevation

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.